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THE JERUSALEM POST

הכנאמן האחר

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Labour source says: 'Breakthrough now, or no more parley'

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Unless a breakthrough is achieved today in talks with the Likud over a national unity government, there will be no further meetings, a top Labour Party source said last night.

Each side knows what the other thinks, a senior Labour source said last night. "If the views can't be bridged there is no sense in holding further meetings."

Two previous meetings at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem established what Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres described as fundamental differences over Jewish settlement in the administered areas.

According to the senior source, who asked not to be identified, the party's leaders had decided not to tackle other issues before concluding the debate on settlements.

The problem is how to bridge the Likud's policy which favours settlement in all of Eretz Yisrael with Labour's policy of settling only the Jordan Valley, Gush Etzion and the Jerusalem environs so as to leave an area for territorial compromise with the Arabs.

The problem is complicated by the Tehiya Party's objections to concessions to Labour. Tehiya is a partner to the planned coalition and the Likud undertook not to take any steps without the consent of its partners.

Nevertheless, Likud and Labour leaders will consult among themselves early this morning in preparation for the 10 a.m. meeting at the Foreign Ministry.

The Labour source said his party will not present any compromise proposal. Another source indicated the party was however considering reactions to anticipated proposals. The Likud ministers will apparently consider compromises.

One of the possibilities which seems to be under consideration is an arrangement which will not say specifically from what areas Jewish settlement will be banned.

Speaking to *The Jerusalem Post* last night, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim said a compromise with Labour is possible "on condition that issues concerning sovereignty over Judea and Samaria will not be decided now, nor would there be any decisions which imply agreement to foreign sovereignty in Judea and Samaria."

He added that a decision to bar settlement in certain areas did imply some sort of consent to alien sovereignty, but would not comment on a suggestion that a de facto arrangement which would not state policy could be reached.

One of the proposals considered was that decisions on settlement would require a special majority in the cabinet. That — a Labour source said — may be accepted. Another idea — raised by Education Minister Zevulun Hammer of the National Religious Party — said that a deal could be struck whereby Labour could appeal a decision on settlement to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. But one of Labour's negotiators rejected that option.

Labour also rejected the idea of implementing all outstanding settlement decisions. There are 26 settlements being planned and that could keep the Likud busy for the next two years, a senior source explained.

Meanwhile, Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat (independent) was busy seeking a compromise. He met prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir on Wednesday and Peres yesterday. After the meeting with Peres he phoned Shamir.

Peres: principles before expediency

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Expressing marked scepticism on reaching agreement with the Likud in a national unity coalition, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that if he had let expediency prevail over principles, he could already have had the premiership for the asking.

"We paid a heavy price for keeping to our principles," he said. The third round of Likud-Labour talks are to be held in Jerusalem this morning.

If Labour had given in to Agudat Yisrael on the "Who is a Jew" issue, Peres and not Yitzhak Shamir might now be putting together a coalition as the premier-designate, the Labour Party leader said.

In an interview with *The Post* on Tuesday, Peres said that during informal discussions with various parties after Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced his intention to retire, one Aguda leader told him: "If you give in on Who is a Jew, you will be prime minister."

Peres felt that he would not have committed the Labour Knesset faction to vote for the Aguda proposal, but merely to allow his MKs "a free hand" in such a parliamentary ballot.

"If we had agreed," said Peres, "Agudat Yisrael would have joined us. That would have had the domino effect, and the other smaller fac-

tions would have followed suit. Speaking in his Tel Aviv office a few hours Wednesday's 3 1/2-hour meeting with Shamir and the Likud leadership in Jerusalem, the opposition leader expressed scepticism about the prospects of reaching agreement on a national unity coalition. While the interview was in progress, Peres had a short and polite conversation with Shamir, during which they agreed to hold the third negotiating session this morning.

Would it be the last such meeting? "Perhaps not," Peres responded after some thought.

Had any basis for future meetings emerged during the discussions? That depended on how forthcoming the Likud was prepared to be, replied Peres. What should be kept in mind from the start, he said, is that Labour did not invite itself to Shamir's office, but responded to a formal invitation.

"Our positions are known. The Likud has to decide whether it wants to be amenable on basic issues. We can hardly be expected to join a government premised on Land of Israel maximalism. That is the central issue on which our country's future hangs. After all, the Likud did not extend an invitation to an unknown quality and quantity," Peres observed.

The two sides had come to the heart of the matter right from the start. (Continued on back page.)



Jerusalemites take to the streets yesterday to celebrate Simhat Tora, marking the end of the yearly cycle of Tora reading and the beginning of the new one. Last night thousands of people all over the country took part in the second hakafot, the rejoicing in the Tora held in squares, parks and synagogues. (Rahamim Israeli)

Senate gives marines 18 months in Lebanon

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Senate yesterday voted 54-46 to keep American marines in the Multinational Peace-keeping Force in Lebanon for another 18 months. The House of Representatives had approved the same compromise resolution on Wednesday by a vote of 270 to 161.

The bill now goes to President Ronald Reagan, thus ending a threatened constitutional confrontation between the Administration and Congress over the applicability of the War Powers Act.

The Senate vote came just as Reagan was meeting with the new Saudi ambassador to Washington.

Prince Bandar Bin Sultan, a key figure in the cease-fire negotiations. Reagan praised Bandar and Saudi Arabia for their role in the negotiations.

The 34-year-old Saudi prince said he agreed with Syria's objection to the UN playing a role in monitoring the cease-fire as "neutral observers." He said some other formula would have to be found, but insisted this was likely to emerge in the coming days.

After meeting Reagan, Bandar said a further Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon would help stabilize the cease-fire. He also reaffirmed support for Lebanese President Amin Jemayel.

Terrorists fire at IDF position

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Terrorists in Syrian-held territory north of the village of Kamed c-Luz on the eastern front in Lebanon yesterday morning fired light arms at an Israeli Defence Forces outpost. The fire was returned and no one was hurt. It was the first time in weeks that terrorists in the area have violated the cease-fire.

In another incident, four Lebanese children were killed and three were seriously hurt when they threw ammunition into a bonfire in the village of Mashke. The injured were evacuated by IDF helicopter to an Israeli hospital.

In the Ein Hilwe camp in Sidon, the IDF destroyed the home of a terrorist held for sabotage activities.

Syria opposes UN observers

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS. — Syrian diplomats yesterday told UN officials that they oppose using UN observers to supervise the cease-fire in Lebanon, according to Western and Israeli officials here.

The officials said the message came from Syrian President Hafez Assad, and that this indicates that the Syrians and Soviets are not interested in securing the cease-fire reached several days ago.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz is scheduled to meet today with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel

Halim Khaddam in an effort to persuade Syria to change its position on UN observers.

Western diplomats say privately that if Syria and the Soviet Union continue to oppose UN observers, the Multinational Force might be sent instead.

In a related development, the AP reports that Prince Bandar Bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia conferred with President Reagan yesterday and endorsed Syria's opposition to any UN role in policing the cease-fire.

Syria's Khaddam blasts role of U.S., Multinational Force

By LEON HADAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

UNITED NATIONS. — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam attacked the role of the U.S. and the Multinational Force in Lebanon in his address to the General Assembly on Wednesday.

Khaddam said that "the American, British, French and Italian aircraft carriers and warships prowling the Mediterranean are but

a new modern image of the colonialist and Crusade expeditions to which our Arab nation was exposed in various stages of its history."

Khaddam said the American involvement in Lebanon and the "direct interference of the U.S. Marines in the civil war in support of one side represents a danger to the situation of the region."

He warned that this involvement would be worse for the U.S. than its involvement in Vietnam. He called for the departure of the Multinational Force from Lebanon because, he said, "they had exceeded their declared objectives and threatened peace and security in the area."

Reacting to Khaddam's address, French President Francois Mitterrand later told a press conference that it is the Syrians who are playing a "colonialist" role in Lebanon today, while France and the other members of the Multinational Force are in there on the request of the legitimate government.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak called for a total Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in his address and stressed that such withdrawal should not be contingent upon factors beyond Lebanon's control.

He said that Egypt was determined that all forms of foreign intervention should be terminated in Lebanon and urged that all designs to partition the country and turn it into spheres of influence must be rejected.

Mubarak also attacked Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank, saying it was "in total contradiction with the goal of peace and reconciliation."

Aridor for more grants, less military loans

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

WASHINGTON. — Finance Minister Yoram Aridor has made clear his intention to continue discussions with the Reagan administration on a reduced overall level of military assistance to Israel provided that it is all in the form of outright grants, rather than loans.

Within the Israeli government, however, Aridor's approach lately has come under sharp criticism from Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who fears that a lower overall total will weaken Israel's ability to purchase future military equipment from the U.S.

The Defence Ministry is clearly more concerned about making large-scale U.S. arms purchases than about Israel's ability to repay loans. The Finance Ministry is concerned about the serious implications of Israel's mounting debt burden by taking on more U.S. loans which have to be repaid at near-commercial interest rates. Israel already has the highest per capita foreign debt in the world.

authorized "by the State of Israel" to enter into these aid talks with the Americans.

The finance minister was due to leave the U.S. last night to return to Israel in time for Sunday's cabinet meeting. The Aridor-Arens difference of opinion could come up for discussion at that time.

Aridor is then scheduled to return to New York on Tuesday for a session with Secretary of State George Shultz on Wednesday. Shultz, in New York for the opening of the UN General Assembly, had originally invited Aridor to a meeting yesterday, but the minister could not attend because of Simhat Torah.

Aridor flatly denied a report in an Israeli newspaper that he had asked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

NEWS ANALYSIS Page 3

Meeting with Israeli reporters at the Sheraton Washington Hotel on Wednesday, Aridor repeatedly said the embassy's economic minister, Dan Halperin, had been fully

U.S. pressure on Mubarak

By WOLF BLITZER
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — President Ronald Reagan will strongly urge visiting Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to return Egypt's ambassador to its embassy in Israel, U.S. officials said yesterday.

The two presidents are scheduled to meet at the White House today for what U.S. officials described as a full review of U.S.-Egyptian issues as well as other regional and international problems.

Mubarak, who addressed the opening session of the UN General Assembly on Wednesday, has invited a delegation from the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations to meet with him at the Egyptian Embassy here next Monday.

Jewish leaders yesterday said they too would sharply complain about Egypt's refusal to return its ambassador to Tel Aviv. The Egyptian envoy, Sa'ad Murtada, was recalled following the Sabra and Shatilla massacres a year ago.

Both Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz are described as very upset by Mubarak's failure to send the ambassador back following the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese troop-withdrawal agreement in May.

Beirut Airport opens again as Druse withdraw threat

BEIRUT (AP). — A Middle East Airlines jetliner landed yesterday at Beirut International Airport hours after Druse militiamen agreed to allow the field to reopen for the first time in more than a month.

Motorists stopped cars on busy streets, joining other Beirut residents who craned their necks on sidewalks or balconies as the airliner, from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, circled the downtown districts four times before landing around 4:45 p.m.

Most of the 110 passengers were Moslem pilgrims returning from Mecca. After disembarking, many of them kissed the tarmac and knelt on the runway and prayed.

The landing occurred after Lebanon's cease-fire committee

agreed on reopening the airport.

The cease-fire committee's decision followed a Beirut newspaper report that a Moslem-Christian national reconciliation conference has been tentatively set for next week to take place in Saudi Arabia.

Meanwhile two U.S. Marines from the multinational force were briefly detained by Shi'ite militiamen in West Beirut.

Marine spokesman Maj. Robert Jordan said the two technicians attached to the U.S. contingent made a wrong turn in their jeep into a Shi'ite neighbourhood.

The soldiers, one officer and one enlisted man, were detained for approximately two hours and then returned to their unit at the airport unharmed, said Jordan.

Treasury, banks improve savings plans

Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury and the banks agreed on Wednesday to improve the terms for participants in saving schemes.

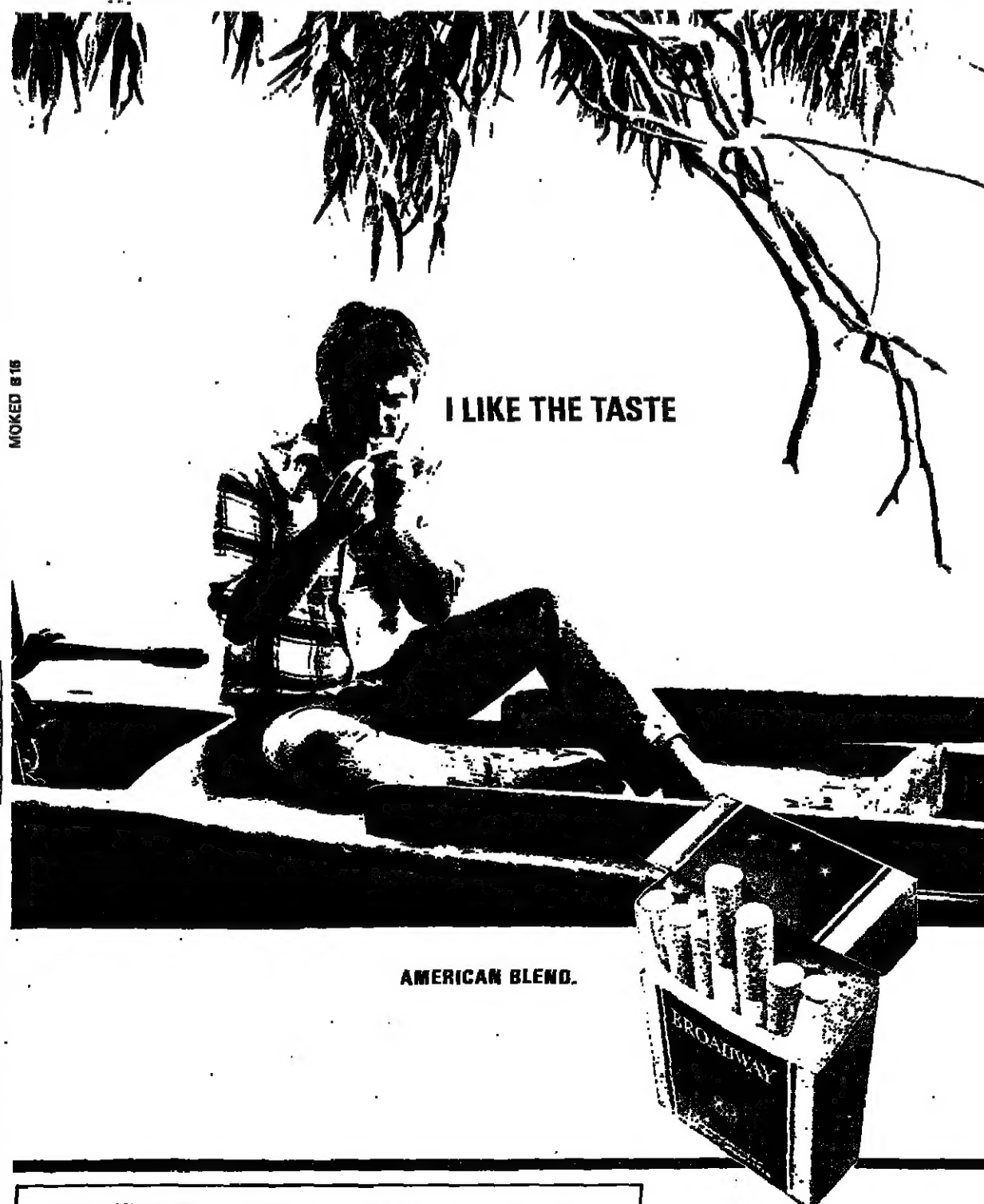
The agreement was announced after the ministry's capital-market commissioner, Yehuda Drori, met with representatives of the banks and agreed to increase the number of savings accounts which banks will be able to use for their own purposes.

The banks will thus have an incentive to offer improved conditions for saving schemes.

The Treasury measure was motivated by concern about the large amounts of money in saving schemes reaching maturity in the coming weeks. It has been estimated that the amount in these schemes maturing in October and November totals about IS35 billion.

BROADWAY 80

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SAVE A CHILD'S LIFE

Rabbi Nissim Karelitz, Ramat Aharon
To All Generous Hearted People

I turn to you in the matter of the saving of the life of a sick child who has been flown abroad for treatment on the recommendation of his doctors. The child is the son of one of our town's distinguished residents, the head of a large family with limited means, and completely incapable of coping with the large scale outlay required for saving this child's life. With the establishment of a committee headed by Rabbi Aharon Rotter, for the purpose of mobilizing the necessary funds, I appeal to everyone with the means to do so, to assist to the utmost of their capabilities, considering that this is a

Matter of Life and Death

May all who offer their aid receive the blessings of Heaven.

Nissim Karelitz

Please forward contributions (postdated cheques accepted) to:
Rabbi Shimon Arie'el Yujuk — member of Patah Tikva Rabbinical Court, 32 Rehov Trumpeldor
Rabbi Itzhak Sheinelson — Beit Koller Hazon Ish, Bnei Brak
Rabbi Aharon Yeshiva Rotter — author of Shaarei Aharon, Torah commentary, 5 Rehov Shalom
Bnei Brak, Tel 03-700875
Rabbi Abraham Perkowitz — 15 Rehov Shaul Hamelech, Jerusalem (may also be reached at Yeshivat Mir)
Adv. Hanoch Klein — Elkana, D.N. Ephraim
Mr. Menachem Gross — 26 Rehov Hashiloah, Haifa
Contributions may also be made at all banks, payable to account no. 483600; United Mizrahi Bank branch 468, 9 Rehov Hazon Ish, Bnei Brak.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

27.9.1983	MIN.	MAX.	C.F.C.F.
AMSTERDAM	12-24	19-28	Clear
BRUSSELS	9-20	21-27	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	9-20	21-27	Clear
CHICAGO	9-20	21-27	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9-20	21-27	Clear
FRANKFURT	9-20	21-27	Clear
GENEVA	9-20	21-27	Clear
HELSINKI	9-20	21-27	Clear
HONG KONG	24-28	29-32	Clear
JAKARTA	24-28	29-32	Clear
LONDON	14-20	21-27	Clear
MADRID	14-20	21-27	Clear
MONTREAL	14-20	21-27	Clear
NEW YORK	14-20	21-27	Clear
PARIS	14-20	21-27	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	14-20	21-27	Clear
SAO PAULO	14-20	21-27	Clear
STOCKHOLM	14-20	21-27	Clear
TOKYO	14-20	21-27	Clear
TORONTO	14-20	21-27	Clear
VICTORIA	14-20	21-27	Clear
ZURICH	14-20	21-27	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Temp	Today's Temp
Jerusalem	15-25	26
Golan	15-25	26
Nahariya	17-29	29
Safed	18-26	27
Haifa Port	18-26	27
Tiberias	17-28	28
Nazareth	18-26	27
Afula	17-28	30
Shomron	18-27	30
Be'er Sheva	19-27	27
B-G Airport	18-29	29
Jericho	20-34	34
Guza	20-34	34
Beersheva	16-29	29
Eilat	23-34	34

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Florida Commerce Secretary, Tom Slattery was the guest this week of the Israel-America Chamber of Commerce.

The chief delegate of the EEC Commission in Israel and Mme. Nielsen yesterday gave a reception at their residence in Kfar Shmaryahu.

Fink's Bar and Restaurant will reopen tomorrow, October 1, 1983, at 6 p.m. Telephone for reservations: 02-234523.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Frieda Lewis, national president of Hadassah, to participate in the 1983 Hadassah Founders' Mission and other Hadassah business.

ARIDOR

(Continued from Page One)
The Americans, to consolidate Israel's debt obligations. He noted that Israel had always repaid its foreign debts, and would continue to do so. "These reports have absolutely no foundation of truth," he insisted.

The minister dismissed recent surveys published in various international financial magazines listing Israel as among those countries in deep trouble because of its outstanding debts. "The fact is," he said, "that we have had no trouble whatsoever obtaining credit. That is what counts."

Aridor denied too that Israel had approached the IMF with any request for financial assistance.

Shultz, a former secretary of the Treasury and a University of Chicago economist, has taken a keen interest in the state of the Israeli economy. During a visit to Washington in July by Arens and prime minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir, Shultz proposed the creation of a U.S.-Israeli commission to study the Israeli economy. Israel agreed, and Aridor's talks with the Americans have been held in its framework.

The finance minister, who also came to Washington to participate in the annual convention of the International Monetary Fund, met on Wednesday with Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

Israel is scheduled to submit its request to the Reagan administration for additional economic and military aid in the 1985 fiscal budget by mid-October. The Aridor talks were designed to provide the Americans with background information.

According to well-informed Israeli sources, Israel is prepared to accept a \$1.3 billion military assistance level from the U.S. in the 1985 package, provided that it is all in grants. In the pending 1984 legislation likely to be approved by Congress in the coming weeks, Israel is slated to receive \$1.7b. in military assistance, but only half — or \$850 million — will be in grants. The other half will be in loans.

Another man dies after balcony crash

A second person has lost his life following the collapse of a balcony in Jerusalem's Mea She'arim area. Michael Abutbul, who was seriously injured in the fall on Sunday, died yesterday in Hadassah Hospital. (Ilim) (See earlier story on Page 3)



חזירו את החיילים מלבנון

Ben-Zion entertains in Achziv on Wednesday night at the anti-war concert sponsored by Yesh Gvul. The banner below reads "Bring the Soldiers Back from Lebanon." (Andre Brutman)

20,000 at Achziv anti-war concert

Jerusalem Post Staff

ACHZIV. — A crowd of 20,000 gathered here at an anti-war rock and pop concert Wednesday night under a banner reading "Bring the Soldiers Home." The event was sponsored by the Yesh Gvul movement.

The youth division of the Likud party called for a boycott of the pop stars and said their music should be

barred from Israeli army radio.

The Likud group charged that Yesh Gvul encourages soldiers to refuse to serve in Lebanon, and said the musicians were abetting lawbreakers. Nearly 100 soldiers, almost all of them affiliated with Yesh Gvul, have served in military prisons rather than go to Lebanon.

Most of the audience were young people who came with blankets and

sleeping bags, as well as food and drink. They were entertained by, among others, singer Hava Alberstein and the Benzine rock band. Writer Yonathan Gefen was the master of ceremonies.

Tel price of admission was IS300. A Yesh Gvul spokesman said that the monies collected would go into a fund to help the families of soldiers who were jailed for refusing to go to Lebanon.

Rishon parents await Hammer's decision

By YITZHAK OKED
and LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporters

RISHON LEZION. — Education Minister Zevulun Hammer is expected to announce his decision today on the future of the education reform.

A spokesman for the group of parents here which has been opposing the reform since the start of the school year said at a press conference last night that the group would decide on what further protest action to take after Hammer makes his announcement. He added that no matter what the decision is, however, the members of the group would continue on Sunday to try to send their children to the grammar school instead of the proposed junior high.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv on Wednesday, MK Shulamit Aloni said the reform of (junior high) schools had been implemented selectively, with parents who had political clout being allowed to avoid it.

At a meeting with Histadrut Teachers' Union secretary Amnon Abramson, Aloni cited as examples the religious kibbutzim and moshavim, as well as Agudat Yisrael's independent education system, where there are no junior highs.

She said the reform should not be implemented against parents' wishes, since parents are by law the sole guardians of their children.

In addition, she expressed agreement with the union view that resources should be channelled into

early education, with integration begun in the first grade.

"Not only psychologists, but any educated person will tell you that by seventh grade, age 12 or 13, the child's personality is set and integration at that age is more likely to create friction than mutual understanding," Aloni said.

The Histadrut Teachers Union and the parents who oppose the reform, want a compromise which will keep at least some of the seventh- and eighth-graders in eight-year elementary schools instead of sending them to junior highs.

Such a compromise, however, is anathema to the rival Secondary School Teachers Association, which has threatened to strike in Rishon's high schools if it happens.

2 killed, 4 injured in road accidents

Road accidents on Tuesday and Wednesday in Jerusalem and Mishor Adumin took the lives of a woman and child and left four persons injured.

On Tuesday, a pregnant woman from Mishor Adumin was killed on the approach road to that settlement. Israel's Nissim was killed when her car skidded into the path of another vehicle, police said.

On Wednesday morning, a child was killed when he ran into traffic on Rehov Nahar Parat in Mahane Yehuda in Jerusalem. Avraham Levi, 3, was walking with his grandfather when suddenly he ran onto the road and was struck by a truck, police said.

MATH OLYMPICS. — Israel's team of six high-school pupils took 16th place out of the 32 teams participating in the International Mathematics Olympics in Paris.

Police hunt man who set car bomb

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The magistrate's court here issued an arrest order on Wednesday for a man suspected of booby-trapping businessman Munia Shapira's car last month. Police at Ben-Gurion Airport and other border checkpoints have been alerted that the suspect may try to leave the country.

Shapira, one of the owners of the Ramat Hasharon Sports Club, was saved when an explosive charge attached to his car failed to go off. Shapira had started up the car

and drove a few metres when he heard a clanking sound. He stopped the car, looked underneath, and found a tin can containing a military grenade set to go off.

During the investigation into the incident, police learned of a suspicious car that had been seen driving near Shapira's house. They found that this car belongs to a man living in the central region, who had disappeared after the murder attempt.

Earlier this month, two suspects were arrested by the police in connection with the affair but it is not clear what part they played.

To Jerry Sudarsky and his family
Our heartfelt condolences on the loss of your mother

SARA SUDARSKY

Members of the Department of Biological Chemistry, Hebrew University, Jerusalem

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem expresses its condolences to

Jerry and Milly Sudarsky
and all members of the family
in Israel and abroad
on the death of

SARA SUDARSKY

In deep sorrow, we announce the death of
my dear husband, father and brother

ZVI (Harry) DORR WACHS

The funeral will be held at 10 a.m. today, Friday, September 30, 1983 at the old Hof Hacarmel cemetery.

A bus will leave from 1a Rehov Ein Gedi, Carmel, Haifa at 9.30 a.m.

Wife: Pnina
Sons: Rafael, Gavriel
Brothers: Emanuel, Yaakov, Yisrael and Joseph Wachs
Grandchildren and all relatives

Areas police officer gets 3 years in jail for bribes

The former commander of the Ramallah police, Rav-Pakad Yehoshua Shabi, was sentenced in Jerusalem district court this week to three years in prison and fined IS150,000 after being found guilty of taking bribes.

Shabi, 55, served until recently as deputy commander of police in the Judea area. The court found that while commanding the Ramallah police between 1977 and 1982, he regularly received bribes of produce from that city's fruit and vegetable vendors. He also took gifts of clothes and a wristwatch.

The court said that in several cases Shabi ordered cases closed against residents who had given him gifts.

The prosecutor, in asking for a heavy sentence and fine, said that Shabi had invited the bribery. He added that those who bribed Shabi felt that if they did not, they might be made to suffer — even if they had committed no crime.

Defence counsel asked the court to take into consideration Shabi's 32 years of service to the police. Counsel said that his client had merely had a momentary lapse, and therefore his punishment should not be severe.

Judge Ya'acov Bazak said that Shabi was guilty of serious offences. These, he said, revealed "a thorough collapse of moral standards." The damage done to the image of the Israel police in the eyes of residents of the territories was such as to justify a long prison term, the judge said. But in view of Shabi's long record of service, the term was set at three years.

The Hadassah Medical Organization
The Hadassah Israel Education Services
The Hadassah Council in Israel

announce with deep regret the sudden passing of

ALINE KAPLAN,

Executive Director of Hadassah.

and join with her family in their grief.

NAOMI CORB (née STRAUSS)

on Wednesday, September 28, 1983

Husband: Moshe (Maurice) Corb
Children: Uri, Nechama, Dalia, Gavriela and Michael
Sisters: Judy Prager (London)
Miriam Myerowitz (Canada)
Eva Winter (London)
Ruth Roth (Petah Tikva)

Shiva at 24 Rehov Hida, Bayit Vegan, Jerusalem.

The Consulate General of Belgium in Jerusalem
mourns the passing of

HIS MAJESTY KING LEOPOLD III

Prince of Belgium
and father of the reigning King.

A condolence register will be opened at the Chancery, 22 Balfour St., Wednesday and Friday, September 28 and 30, 10.30 a.m.-12.30 p.m.

To mark the end of the shloshim after the death
in the line of duty of

Seren DAN FREEDMAN

we will hold a memorial service and tombstone unveiling at 4.30 p.m., Sunday, October 2, 1983, at the Military Cemetery, Haifa.

We shall meet at the main gate.

The Family

Barzilai Hospital can't pay its bills

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Ambulance services for transferring dangerous psychiatric patients from Barzilai Hospital in Ashkelon to hospitals in Jerusalem will be cut off tomorrow, unless Magen David Adom receives the IS500,000 owed it by then.

"This could create a very dangerous situation, with seriously ill psychiatric patients wandering the streets, either hurting themselves or others," officials at Barzilai Hospital said yesterday.

Every month the hospital transfers 15 to 20 patients certified as dangerous by either the courts or the deputy district psychiatrist to the larger government psychiatric hospitals in Jerusalem, Jerusalem district psychiatrist Dr. Yair Barel told *The Jerusalem Post* last night.

"These patients, who have certified hospitalization orders, must be transported in ambulances with proper medical supervision. But I

simply do not have enough to pay Magen David Adom the money we owe them," Barel said.

"The situation throughout the mental health care system is catastrophic. But the Health Ministry doesn't have the money to give me, mainly because the Treasury's allocations are totally unrealistic," he said.

MDA spokesman Moshe Dayan last night confirmed that the emergency medical service had notified Barzilai Hospital that it would cease transporting all but the most extreme medical emergencies if the bill was not paid by October 1.

"We have tried to be understanding and we know the hospital is facing serious difficulties. But we ourselves are in such straits that we will not be able to meet our payroll this month. Our chronic cash shortage arises in part from huge outstanding bills owed by institutions that themselves are in grave financial condition," Dayan said.

In addition to the threatened stoppage in ambulance service, Barzilai is facing an imminent cutoff in food deliveries from Tnuva. The hospital was informed this week in a cable that if it does not clear up its large outstanding debt "within a few days," Tnuva will be forced to stop deliveries of dairy products, fresh produce and meat, hospital officials told *The Post*.

A small transfer of funds from the Health Ministry during the week enabled the hospital to purchase desperately needed supplies of liquid oxygen and other surgical equipment, the officials said.

A meeting between Health and Finance Ministry officials on Wednesday yielded no solution to the problem, and another meeting has been set for today.

Treasury sources yesterday claimed that the Health Ministry had come to the meeting without any concrete proposals for solving the problem.

'Secret memo' alleges Tnuva cooked its books

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury and Tnuva spent Simhat Tora trading accusations over the company's alleged juggling of its accounts, which permitted it to receive inflated subsidies.

Kol Yisrael reported that a secret Finance Ministry memo prepared under the direction of Deputy Finance Minister Haim Kaufman claims that Tnuva has cooked its books.

Different opinions were voiced at the Treasury itself where on Friday Budget Division Director Ya'acov Gadish said that his department had looked into Tnuva's accounts without finding anything irregular so far.

But the affair did not end with this announcement, and will be raised at the Knesset's State Control Committee by MK Dan Tichon, (Likud Liberals), who will demand that the matter be referred to State Comptroller Yitzhak Tunik.

Yitzhak Lendeman, managing director of Tnuva, told *The Jerusalem Post* that this is a political witch-hunt. The anonymous memo

was leaked to the press, he said, to give Tnuva a bad name. He claimed this was done because Tnuva is owned by the Histadrut-affiliated farming community, and with most of its officials supporters of the Alignment. He told *The Post* that he is going to check with his legal advisers on ways to sue those who are slandering Tnuva.

Meir Ben-Meir, director general of the Agriculture Ministry, said that his ministry and the Finance Ministry are responsible for reaching the agreement with Tnuva on subsidy money. He added that before such an agreement is signed the sums are checked very carefully. "Nothing is done under the table," he emphasized.

The Finance Ministry said that they have no suspicions against Tnuva, though they are being checked continuously.

Kaufman said that after looking at the memo he believed that a far-reaching investigation should be made. He also agreed to Tichon's proposal to hand the matter over to the state comptroller.

Gazans protest Syria's treatment of PLO

GAZA. — Youths in refugee camps demonstrated yesterday to protest Syrian actions against the Palestinian Liberation Organization in Lebanon, local sources reported.

Several hundred youths in the Nusseirhat and Rafiah camps held placards and chanted anti-Syrian

slogans as well as calling on the PLO to ensure "the independence of the Palestinian decision."

WINNER. — A Kiryat Ata resident has won first prize of IS9,883,145 in Wednesday's Mifal Hapayis lottery draw.

We mourn the death of our dear

Dr. RUTH BLUMENTHAL

The funeral will take place at 11 a.m. today, Friday, September 30, 1983 at the Kfar Samir Cemetery, Haifa.

Michael, Naomi, Daria, Uri and Boaz Blumenthal,
Rudi, Anni and Dan Ehrlich and family
and all relatives

The unveiling of the tombstone of our dear mother

RIVKA GOTTDIENER

of Hazdonans, Honery and Brooklyn,

and that of our dear brother

YOEL ZISMAN (Joska)

GOTTDIENER

of Nanas — Paris

will take place Monday, October 3, 1983 at the Har Hazetim family plot. Bus transport will leave at 3 p.m. from the Plaza Hotel, Jerusalem.

The Family

In loving memory of our beloved husband,
father and grandfather

EUGENE MAYER

of Komarom — Budapest — New York

We wish to announce that the

First Year Azkara

will be held on October 2 at 4 p.m. at the graveside at the Har Hazetim cemetery, Jerusalem (entrance by way of the Inter-Continental Hotel). Tel. 03-784075

The Mayer Family

On the 25th anniversary of the death of our dear mother, grandmother and mother-in-law

MALKA (Maria) LASZLO

widow of the late journalist, Ernest Zvi Laszlo, we will visit her grave at the Har Hamaenuhot cemetery, Jerusalem, on Tuesday, October 4, 1983 at 3 p.m. Taxis will leave from Rehov Nerkes.

The Family

The Agricultural Research Authority
Vulcani Institute Beit Dagan

extends sincere condolences to Dr. Gerry Haas

on the death of his

Mother

Management & Staff Institute for the
Protection of Plant Life and the
Department of Pathology

Alarm over foreign debt puts Aridor back in hot seat

NEWS ANALYSIS/Avi Temkin

The publication earlier this week of the country's foreign-debt statistics ended the respite which the Lebanese civil war and the prime minister's resignation had granted Finance Minister Yoram Aridor.

The news that Israel's foreign debt had grown to \$21.5 billion was greeted, with alarm, but it was the reports of the country's growing difficulties in raising new credit and in repaying past loans which caused the greatest concern.

To understand the impact these things may have on Aridor's policies, one must bear in mind that he will have to deal not only with local critics, but with foreign ones as well.

Thus, when Aridor emphatically denied the rumoured Israeli inability to repay its debts, calling such a notion "ignorant and glibious," he was not speaking solely for the benefit of the Israeli public. In fact, Israel will be able to pay for past loans and to receive new ones as long as its creditors are confident of its paying ability. So it must have been these creditors whom the minister had in mind when he addressed the press in Washington on Wednesday.

The key to future developments lies in the behaviour of the balance of payments deficit. Should it continue to rise in 1984 as it did in 1983, there is no doubt that the threat of a foreign-currency crisis would loom larger than ever.

To understand the dimensions of the dangers involved, it must be remembered that the deficit will

probably grow from \$4.7b. in 1982 to between \$5b. and \$5.5b. in 1983.

To cover this deficit, Israel will count on a \$2.6b. package from the U.S., including some \$850m. in long term loans. The rest of the deficit will have to be covered by other loans and grants from private and official institutions and from world Jewry.

Thus it is reasonable to assume that by the end of the year the debt will have reached some \$23.5b. or more. But what is most important is how large the short-term debt will be by then. The current short-term debt totals \$2.8b., and a considerable increase in its level, coupled with a marked drop in foreign-currency reserves, could well lead to a crisis of confidence among Israel's creditors.

If the worst came to the worst, these creditors could simply refuse to grant Israel new loans or to renew maturing ones. The country could then be forced to repay part of its short term debt in cash, as well as some \$2.5b. owing in long-term debts and interest charges. This could lead to a grave shortage of foreign currency.

A factor which will greatly influence developments will be the attitude of the U.S. administration. As long as the administration maintains its firm commitment to Israel, it is reasonable to assume that the creditors' confidence in the country will remain high, provided the

balance of payments deficit and the foreign debt remain within certain limits.

The publication of the foreign-debt figures coincided with Aridor's talks in Washington with top economic officials on the country's economic position, and the aid required for 1985.

Although the final U.S. aid figure is largely dependent on political considerations, economic factors should, nevertheless, not be considered irrelevant.

It should be remembered that the officials meeting with Aridor and his aides this week are after all trained economists, whose opinions or economic affairs do not differ greatly from those of the team of economists from the International Monetary Fund which some months ago strongly criticized the Treasury's policies.

One can thus imagine that Aridor was forced this week to hear some unpleasant remarks about his policies. In fact, what the American officials think about those policies can be learned from recent "leaks" coming from the American administration, indicating that it will not be prepared to continue financing the galloping increase in Israel's standard of living.

Aridor must have made some

promise with regard to curbing this increase to the American officials. Whether they believed him is a different question, however. After all, he did make the same kind of promise last year, without fulfilling it.

On the domestic front, Aridor will face attacks from the Bank of Israel, opposition within the cabinet and a growing lack of credibility among the public.

The latest developments have posed an interesting dilemma for the Bank of Israel.

On the one hand, the bank has been openly opposed to the Treasury's policies for some months, calling for a redefinition of its targets and warning against growing balance of payments deficits.

On the other hand, the central bank knows how essential it is to maintain Israel's reputation as a sound debtor, capable of repaying its debts punctually.

Thus the bank has followed a line of its own during the last week. It has declared that there is no reason for panic, insisting that the reports about growing credit difficulties are highly exaggerated. But at the same time, bank officials have been prepared to concede that, in the long term, a crisis could occur if the

government does not take steps to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit.

The central bank itself, however, is not altogether free from blame for what has happened. Until recently, its policy had been one of cooperation with the Treasury in trying to conceal the signals of the gathering storm.

This is best exemplified by looking at the management of the foreign-currency reserves, which are controlled by the central bank. The reserves can be one of the best indicators of balance-of-payments problems.

Whenever there is a balance-of-payments deficit not covered by U.S. aid, loans or other grants, the level of the reserves must drop. A rapid decrease in the level thus serves as an alarm system.

Instead of letting the reserves drop when the deficit started to grow rapidly, however, the bank cooperated with the Treasury, artificially stabilizing the level of reserves at around \$3b. This was accomplished by taking very short-term loans, and by using the Treasury's hidden reserves, which, according to Ha'aretz, amounted to some \$700 million.

Finally, three months ago, the central bank decided that this

policy could not go on, and it allowed the level of reserves to fall. The result was that during July and August, reserves dropped some \$130m. The September figures, due early next week, are awaited with growing apprehension at the Treasury and the Bank of Israel.

The second threat to Aridor's policies on the home front will come from his fellow ministers, especially Defence Minister Moshe Arens.

After he realized that Israel had a limited capability to sustain a large debt, Aridor agreed to accept a smaller amount of U.S. military aid, on the condition that the U.S. tenders all of its future aid in grants.

This step has been challenged forcefully by Arens, who is not prepared to accept a reduction in the purchasing power of the defence establishment, even if this does mean an easing of the debt situation.

The message coming from Arens' quarters is loud and clear: Aridor had no authority to accept a smaller amount of U.S. aid and if he wants smaller debts he must cut in other areas.

Should Arens' view prevail, Aridor's room for maneuver will be greatly diminished. Given the size of the resources he needs to save, he will be forced to impose what comes close to an austerity programme.

Finally, one must take into account the effects the latest develop-

ments will have on the public's attitude in the coming weeks.

The public was far from totally convinced that the last large devaluation of the shekel would be the last such measure for some time. Proof of this lies in the fact that the public did not convert the dollars purchased prior to the devaluation back into local currency afterwards. The public currently holds a record \$3.7b. in foreign currency with no sign of any reduction in that figure in sight.

Should the public become convinced that a foreign-currency shortage is imminent, or that the Treasury is planning an additional devaluation to solve part of its problems, a renewed run on the dollar would result. This would force the government sooner or later to devalue even if it were not previously considering such a step.

The delicacy of the situation has forced Aridor to reschedule his return to Israel for today, to be present at Sunday's cabinet meeting where a showdown between him and Arens could take place.

Aridor plans to fly back to the U.S. early next week for a meeting with Secretary of State George Shultz, who has criticized his policies in the past. This meeting will conclude the talks, finalizing all the issues raised this past week with the other U.S. officials.

Thus next week, the finance minister will have to deal with both foreign and domestic critics, and will have to prove that both Israel and his policies are solvent and can bring results.

Local Christian feast going international

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Christian Feast of Tabernacles Celebration in Jerusalem by evangelical Christian supporters of Israel has led to the rise of similar celebrations around the world, according to Johann Luckhoff, director of the International Christian Embassy in Jerusalem which sponsors the event.

In Miami and Seattle, in Africa and in India, Christians are gathering at Succot to duplicate the mass pilgrimage to Jerusalem and, says Luckhoff, more are likely to do so elsewhere in future years.

Evaluating this year's event, Luckhoff said it was more spiritual and serious and less political than in previous years. It was also the first time since the pilgrimage was instituted four years ago that the organizers invited Israelis to only one event, a celebration at the Sultan's Pool on Monday night featuring Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

This, he explained, was in answer to claims by some Israelis that the event is intended as missionary activity. Of course, he said, it is impossible to police 4,000 people, but the staff of the Christian Embassy and their leaders are instructed to tell their groups not to proselytize.

Lance Lambert, a British writer living in Jerusalem and adviser to the embassy, put it succinctly. The embassy walks a tightrope, he says, between Israelis who complain that its presence is intended to encourage Jews to convert and Christians who accuse the embassy of not carrying out the Christian mission of witnessing the gospel.

It is understandable, Lambert



Christian friends of Israel celebrate the Feast of Tabernacles in Jerusalem this week. (Rahamim Israeli)

says, for Jews to feel fear and suspicion. For 1,800 years Christians have come with a sword and a club, but he adds, "most realize that the history of distrust must be overcome."

Israel itself makes the point, Lambert continued, that Jerusalem is holy to three religions, and when they do come, they speak of their beliefs. "You wouldn't want us to tell Jews they mustn't speak of the Torah," he added, "nor do we want to be anemic and platitudinous."

The embassy, and in turn the Feast of Tabernacles Celebration, stresses the Jewish roots of Christianity and the Jewish context

of the Christian Bible, a Jewishness which, Lambert says, was destroyed by gentle influence over the years. "We have a faith that in the end the Jews and gentiles will become one, but we don't want Jews to become institutional Christians."

On the other hand, the feast faces the censure of local Christian churches, which have boycotted the gathering. "They accuse us of being politically oriented, when they themselves have a very strong pro-Arab political orientation," said Lambert.

But for most of the over 4,000 participants, these questions are irrelevant in the context of just being

in Jerusalem and being with their fellow-Christians from so many backgrounds, said Luckhoff. Nor was this year's theme — the plight of Soviet Jewry — one with which most participants were unfamiliar.

On the contrary, he said, in his speaking engagements around the world it is the one subject which audiences always want to hear more about.

On the whole, he added, those coming have a great respect for and love of the Jewish people. If they want to change Jews at all, he said, it would only be to make the Jews "more like the people of the Tanach and less like the goyim."

Will success spoil Acre theatre festival?

By MARSHA POMERANTZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The annual Israel Fringe Theatre Festival, now an established tradition at age four, has warmed the hearts of the Acre city fathers, clogged the streets with traffic, fattened the pockets of local businessmen and inspired the development of a local drama workshop.

The question is whether Acre will inflate its new-found balloon until it bursts.

At the 1983 festival, held this week, Mayor Eli da Castro expressed the hope that next year's event would include groups from abroad. While that would put Acre on the world theatre map, many people feel it would undermine the basic aim of the festival: to encourage original writing and production by young Israelis.

Much of the support for the festival comes from the Ministry of Education's Public Council for Culture and the Arts. The producer is Omanut La'am, also a public body supported by the ministry. These bodies rely on the cooperation of the Acre municipality, but seem to regard the ambitions of the locals with benevolent scepticism.

Even without going international,

the festival grows from year to year. At first it consisted mainly of a competition for between eight and 12 original productions staged in various picturesque but airless corners of the Knights' Halls in the Old City.

But each year there are more theatre, dance, music and mixed-media events surrounding the competition. They take place on a stage outside the Knights' Halls, at the harbour, in the Khan el-Ordan, in the street, and on the lawn and in the small rooms of what was until about a year ago the Acre Mental Hospital adjacent to the Knights' Halls. This year events also spilled into the Wolfson Auditorium in the new city.

To accommodate all this activity, parking facilities have been expanded and a park is being developed at the entrance to the Old City. Dani Asnin, director of the Acre Old City Development Corporation, has announced that the corporation hopes to complete an amphitheatre by next year to replace the central outdoor stage and to relieve the congestion near the entrance to the Knights' Halls.

It is not clear whether some of this development will reduce the

spontaneity of street events. More important for investors, no one knows whether the facilities will draw productions and audiences all year or continue to have only four days of glory.

For the Arab population of Acre, the theatre festival had more to offer this year than in the past — including an Arabic Production of Athol Fugard's *The Island*, by the Haifa Municipal Theatre, and Mahmoud Abassi's *A Life of One Night*, produced by the Beit Gefen Theatre of Haifa.

Among the local effects of the festival has been the development of the Acre Theatre Workshop, led by Aharon Zibino.

This year the group put on a production called *Yehoshua Plus*, written by Dudl Rosenthal and featuring a cast of local 12th-graders.

Rosenthal's play is autobiographical, about a 27-year-old caught between bourgeois convention and his need for independence. In form it reflects both the good and bad influences of several fringe festivals, but shows that there is talent in the town, that the stimulation has been great and that there is now a local audience, too.

Eight arrested in Safad protection racket

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Eight young residents of this Galilee town were arrested yesterday as suspects in a protection racket that preyed on the local Hametsuda night club.

Police said the suspects had threatened the club owner, and drank at the bar without paying. Two plainclothesmen made the arrests after verifying the owner's complaints, police said.

In Metulla, three youngsters were arrested on Wednesday night after they crossed the border into Lebanon illegally.

Jerusalem symposium

Jerusalem Post Staff

A symposium on peace was held at a "peace succa" in Jerusalem's Independence Park on Tuesday night.

The event was sponsored by the religious movements Netivot Shalom and Oz V'shalom.

Bail for builder

The Jerusalem Magistrates Court on Wednesday released building contractor Yosef Cohen, 47, on 150,000 ba'at, Cohen had built the

Hassid family balcony which collapsed on Sunday evening in the capital, killing one person and injuring 14.

Police told the court that Cohen was not registered as an approved contractor and had built the balcony without a permit. (Itim).

Stevedore killed

HAIFA. — Veteran stevedore Yosef Singer, 58, was killed in a work accident in the port on Wednesday evening.

Singer was working as a signman on the container ship Zim Hong Kong. At 8 p.m. he disappeared. Police searching throughout the night discovered his body crushed under one of the containers at noon yesterday. The authorities are investigating.

Lahat takes down his portrait

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mayor Shlomo Lahat ordered the removal of his portrait from public places on Wednesday, after other mayoral candidates complained that Lahat's portrait had been stuck all over town in violation of election regulations.

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China, U.S. agree on military exchanges

SHANGHAI (AP). — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced yesterday that China and the U.S. have agreed to begin a programme of military exchanges next year.

The news followed Weinberger's announcement on Wednesday in Peking that the U.S. was "fully prepared" to sell defensive weapons and military-related technology to China.

Weinberger announced the unspecified exchanges and visits at a luncheon in his honour at the Shanghai naval base where he inspected vessels and spoke with the commander. It was not known if port calls were discussed.

"I am very happy to announce the military-to-military exchanges which we also discussed in Peking have been agreed to and they will start in 1984," Weinberger told the lunch gathering, including reporters.

He said he hoped and believed the "exchanges and visits" would involve Shanghai as well as other

parts of China and the U.S. U.S. officials in Peking said the U.S. and China were discussing exchanges of personnel to observe military, logistic and medical training in the two countries. They also discussed exchanging official training manuals.

The secretary also quoted a Chinese officer as saying it was becoming more difficult in recent years to protect the Chinese coast from "the growing threat from the power to the north — the Soviet Union."

"It is a threat I know you are deeply concerned with and it is a threat we are concerned with," he quoted the naval officer as saying.

U.S.-China exchanges of military personnel in various fields were stopped for almost two years because of strained relations and the problem of continuing U.S. arms sales to Taiwan.

U.S. officials said the training exchanges do not involve training of Chinese military personnel in the U.S.

10 per cent of all children die in 1st year, WHO reports

GENEVA (Reuters). — A special report by the UN World Health Organization released last night said that 12 million children die each year before they are five years old, the WHO said.

"Simple, curable diarrhea will take 6 million young lives," the report said. "Another 5 million will be claimed by measles, whooping cough, polio, tetanus, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Thousands more will die of pneumonia, malaria or schistosomiasis (bilharzia)."

According to the WHO, these are for the most part curable diseases. "The medical knowledge is well es-

tablished. All that now needs to be done is to put that knowledge to work," it said. "The cost of saving those millions of lives is around \$12.50 a head."

The WHO report said the necessary \$50b. were equal to "two-thirds of what the world spends each year on cigarettes, or just one-fifteenth of global military spending."

The report argues that primary health care should be given priority in developing countries. This puts the emphasis on providing clean water, sanitation facilities and basic health services instead of sophisticated hospitals and expensive services in the Third World.

Man who warned of Holocaust identified

NEW YORK (AP). — The man who in 1942 tried to warn the world that Adolf Hitler planned to murder all the Jews in Europe has been identified as Eduard Reinhold Karl Schulte, an anti-Nazi industrialist, according to two scholars writing in the October issue of *Commentary*.

The warning was ignored by American officials who either doubted its enormity or who considered military defeat of the Axis a higher priority than rescuing the Jews, said Richard Breitman and Alan Kraut, history professors at American University in

Washington. Schulte passed on the information of the "Final Solution" to Jewish channels in Switzerland in October, 1942. He gave it on condition that his identity be protected, and the guarantee has been kept to this day, although Schulte has since died, the historians said.

The scholars said they searched a labyrinth of documents at the National Archives and were "confident that we had unearthed the industrialist's identity and with it, one of the great untold espionage stories of World War II."

Hunt resumes for Irish crown jewels

DUBLIN (AP). — Irish police have reopened the file on the unsolved theft of Ireland's crown jewels in 1907, reportedly because an elderly woman has ended a two-generation vow of silence about the hiding place.

The diamonds, rubies and emeralds said to be worth millions of dollars were stolen from a tower of Dublin Castle in 1907 shortly before a state visit to Ireland by King Edward VII. The British news agency Press

Association said an elderly woman, whose name was not made public, told the Dublin authorities that her grandmother had taken her to the hills more than 50 years ago and had shown her where the jewels were hidden.

The grandmother made her promise she would say nothing about the jewels until two generations had passed and the recent death of her father had released the woman from her pledge.

European missiles negotiable, Bush says

WASHINGTON — Vice-President George Bush, while blaming the deadlock in arms-control talks on Soviet "intransigence," said Wednesday the 162 British and French intermediate-range missiles eventually will have to be put on the bargaining table. But Soviet president Yuri Andropov scorned the statement.

The Soviets have offered to reduce their force of about 600 European missiles to match the British and French total, but the Reagan administration rejected the proposal. The U.S. argued, with the backing of the allies, that the missiles should not be included in the negotiations.

Britain and France regard the missiles as their defence of "last resort," and Bush told reporters at a luncheon "we can't negotiate for the British and the French and we don't intend to dictate to them."

He said the missiles should not be put on the table now, but he said

they must be considered "in one of the two arms forums, somewhere along the line." If there is to be an overall agreement that provides substantial reductions in nuclear weapons.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher called Moscow's denunciation of the U.S. offer "very discouraging and disappointing."

In television interviews before a two-hour meeting with President Ronald Reagan, Thatcher said NATO still planned to start deploying new U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in a western Europe from the end of this year.

"We are on a timetable," she said. "NATO agreed to it in 1979 and, unless we get zero option at the negotiating table, we shall begin to deploy these Pershing and cruise missiles."

The Soviet Union has rejected the "zero option" proposal which would eliminate both sides' intermediate range missiles.

Over 500 writers in prison for political views, says PEN

CARACAS. — At least 500 writers and journalists throughout the world have been kidnapped, detained or subjected to criminal proceedings for their political beliefs, according to a report released this week.

The Writers in Prison Committee of PEN International, a 62-year-old organization of writers holding its 46th congress here this week, said in the report that the Soviet Union was the worst offender with 103 writers subjected to various forms of harassment.

Argentina is close behind with 98, and the committee said Latin America as a whole has the worst record of the regions with 178 writers in trouble.

It added that while there have been tentative moves towards democracy in some countries such as Argentina and Brazil, many writers there are repressed and that the situation in Central America has deteriorated.

The committee estimates that 78 writers have disappeared in Latin

America and are presumed dead, including 61 in Argentina.

It said the Soviet Union continued to have the largest number of writers and journalists in jail, labour camps and psychiatric hospitals and that there was no sign of any lessening of intellectual persecution there.

In Chile, a judge sent the editor of a Chilean news magazine, *Analisis*, to jail on Tuesday for criticizing the ruling armed forces in an editorial. A leftist politician was also jailed for comments to the magazine urging civil disobedience.

The military government of President Augusto Pinochet took no action against the magazine itself, but filed criminal charges against its editor, Juan Pablo Cardenas, and Pedro Felipe Ramirez, who was interviewed in its September 13 edition.

Judge Enrique Zurita ordered both men held for trial on charges of threatening national security. They could be imprisoned up to five years each. (Reuters, AP)

Pol Pot destroyed mosques, burned Korans

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP). — More than 1,000 Kampuchean Muslims rallied in a town north of Phnom Penh and condemned the Pol Pot regime for destroying 108 mosques, burning copies of the Koran and killing almost all Kampuchean Muslims during its 1975-78 rule, Radio Hanoi said yesterday.

The official radio, monitored in

Bangkok, said the Muslims also denounced Pol Pot for killing 400,000 people and destroying tens of thousands of churches in the northwestern province of Battambang.

Vietnam installed a pro-Hanoi regime in Kampuchea after ousting Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge regime in late 1978.

Teens bring sharp rise in UK jobless level

LONDON (Reuters). — British unemployment rose sharply this month from 12.6 per cent of the workforce to 13.3 per cent as thousands of teenage school-leavers joined the jobless register, the Employment Ministry said.

The total out of work rose to 3.17 million, 157,500 more than in August, and the highest level since April.

Kenyan minister charged with campaign murder

NAIROBI (AP). — Zachary Onyoka, minister of economic planning and development, was charged with murder yesterday in the shooting of a man during an election campaign rally, the official media reported.

The Voice of Kenya radio and the Kenya News Agency said Onyoka, who was re-elected to the National Assembly in the general elections on Monday, was brought handcuffed before a magistrate's court in Kisumu, in western Kenya, charged with the murder of Uhuru Ndege last Sunday.

Ndege was one of five people shot during a melee at a political rally held for the economic planning minister in the town of Kisumu on the final day of the month-long election campaign. The shooting started when the minister's car became trapped in a street fight between his followers and those of a rival candidate.

Papal attacker told he is suspected of lying

ROME (AP). — An Italian magistrate has notified papal assailant Mehmet Ali Agca that he is suspected of lying in his allegations against a former Bulgarian airline official in Italy, the Bulgarian's lawyer said yesterday.

But there were conflicting reports about which parts of Agca's claims against Sergei Ivanov Antonov, former Rome station manager of the state airline, are being contested.

Italian newspapers said the notification from Judge Ilario Martella deals with Agca's claims that Antonov aided the May 1981 shooting of Pope John Paul II.

The Italian news agencies ANSA and AGI later reported the notification deals with Agca's claims that Antonov took part in an aborted plot to kill Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa during his visit to Rome in January 1981.

Hunger, despair blamed for Brazil looting

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP). — One looter was killed and at least one other was injured here in a rash of grocery store break-ins Tuesday night. Police blamed, "hunger, unemployment and despair" for the looting.

Police said 10 stores and supermarkets were looted in poor neighbourhoods on the outskirts of this city of nine million, the largest in Latin America.

"All of the looting so far have been committed by unemployed slum dwellers and there is no question in our minds that they have been driven to this because they are hungry, unemployed and desperate," said Jairo Pires, spokesman for the Sao Paulo state security bureau.

Residents abandon Italian volcano town

POZZUOLI, Italy (AP). — Thousands of residents have abandoned their homes in this town, on the Bay of Naples, where a pulsating underground volcano has been rocking the soil for 10 months — sometimes with as many as 100 tremors a day.

"The tremors have shaken the town to its foundations and instilled a sense of mass hysteria," said Riccardo Boccia, the Prefect of Naples, who is coordinating government aid operations.

Officials say 15,000 people — more than a fifth of the population — have moved in with friends and relatives or to nearby campsites since the tremors first struck. The

'Gambians thrown to sharks from ship'

OSLO (AP). — A Norwegian supertanker picked up two Africans who reported they had stowed away on a Liberian ship but were caught and cast adrift on a makeshift raft, a newspaper reported yesterday.

A third stowaway slipped from the raft and drowned, *Verdens Gang* reported.

The newspaper said Capt. Knut Skeie of the 420,000-ton tanker Hilda Knudsen radioed that he found the Gambians on Wednesday about 300 nautical miles (550 kilometres) off Dakar, Senegal, in West Africa.

They were clinging to a primitive raft of two empty oil barrels connected by a plank.

Skeie said that on Monday the three Gambians had sneaked on board a Liberian ship when it called

in Gambia. When they were found the next day they were promptly thrown overboard, and two empty oil barrels and a plank were thrown after them.

The ship disappeared, leaving the men to the sharks and the ocean. During the night one lost hold of the raft and drowned. Sharks were swimming nearby when the Hilda Knudsen found the survivors Wednesday afternoon.

Verdens Gang quoted Skeie as saying he knows the name of the ship from which the men allegedly were thrown.

"We will of course check if this horror story is true," he said. "If they are telling the truth, this whole affair is very grim. To leave people at sea in such a way is simply unforgivable."

Polish media: 'Walesa wanted to put \$1m. in Vatican bank'

WARSAW (AP). — State newspapers gave heavy coverage Wednesday to a government television attack on Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, but Walesa's priest and Poles interviewed in Warsaw dismissed it as a "blow below the belt" and "bad propaganda."

The Tuesday night broadcast featured a tape-recorded conversation in which Walesa purportedly asked his brother Stanislaw to deposit \$1 million in western prize money in a Vatican bank at 15 per cent annual interest.

Walesa described the tape as a forgery, and the majority of a day's Poles interviewed at random in Warsaw accepted his statement.

Walesa's friend and confessor, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski, said the broadcast was a "trick" and a "blow below the belt."

Of those interviewed, none said they believed the tape was authentic. money in a Vatican bank at 15 per cent annual interest.

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Life in jail for murderous mistress, 61

LONDON (Reuters). — A woman of 61 has been jailed for life for beating her millionaire lover to death with a champagne bottle because he was leaving her for a younger French mistress.

Elegant, twice-divorced Mrs. Pamela Helen Megginson trembled in the dock at London's Old Bailey central criminal court Wednesday after a jury found her guilty of murdering furniture manufacturer Alec Hubbers, 79, in a sex session at his luxury apartment at Cape Ferrat

in the south of France on October 14 last year.

During a sensational three-day hearing, she denied murdering the man she lived with for 10 years, but admitted she hit him with a champagne bottle in a jealous rage after he told her during love-making that he was replacing her with a younger woman who was "better in bed."

Megginson, whose lawyer said she lost self-control at a prospect of being left to face old age alone in poverty, is one of the oldest women in Britain to face a life term.

Ecologists fight to save Austria's 'Amazon'

VIENNA (Reuters). — Plans for a new power station on the Danube River are meeting strong resistance from conservation groups fighting to save "the Amazon of Austria."

Scientists say a unique ecological system will be lost forever if the Austrian government goes ahead with plans for a "hydroelectric power station at Hainburg, 16 kilometres from central Vienna.

The project would destroy part of the Auwald, a 50 square km. primeval flood forest along the Danube between the Austrian capital and Czechoslovakia.

Formed by thousands of years of flooding from the sluggish Danube, the aquatic maze of channels, wooded islets and swamps resembles more the tropical rain forests of South America than a Central European river valley. Only the crocodiles, malaria and killer snakes are missing.

Thousands of nature tourists

camp in the jungle paradise, canoe the creeks, study the deer, birds, reptiles and orchids that flourish there, or simply bathe in the healing waters of sulphur springs.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Austria's *Kronen* newspaper and environmental groups last month launched a "save the Danube campaign" and a petition that now has more than 100,000 signatures.

Environmentalists say the Auwald should become a national park and argue that the plans violate an international treaty signed by Austria on the preservation of wetlands.

The ruling socialist party, state-

owned industry and the trade unions, on the other hand, say the power station will create desperately needed jobs at a time of economic recession.

Construction of the station would employ several thousands, but the environmentalists say the work would be only temporary and that hundreds of existing jobs would be permanently lost.

Diversion of the Danube into a new riverbed to create the station and its dam would destroy only 12 square km. of the forest directly, but the protesters say the rest would lose its lifeline through deprivation of regular flooding.

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The Jewish Agency
The Department for
Immigrant Absorption

The Ministry for Immigrant Absorption
Social Absorption Unit
Jerusalem and Southern District

STUDY DAY AND EXHIBITION FOR ETHIOPIAN IMMIGRANTS

The public is invited on October 9 and 10, 1983 to a Study Day and Exhibition on the subject of "A Social and Cultural Expression of Ethiopian Immigrants". This event will be held at the Laromme Hotel, Rehov Jabotinsky, Jerusalem.

Invitations for the study evening of October 9, at 5 p.m. may be obtained at the offices of the Social Absorption Unit, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, 15 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem, Tel. 241121.

The exhibition will be open to the general public from 10 a.m.-7 p.m. on Monday, October 10.

The public is invited

The Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry

Zionist Organization of America
ZOA House

Sunday, October 2, 1983, at 8 p.m.
at ZOA House, 1 Daniel Frisch, Tel Aviv.

Evening in Memory of The Late SENATOR HENRY JACKSON
in the presence of Mr. ROBERT A. FLATEN,
Deputy Chief of Mission
American Embassy, Tel Aviv

Programme: Prof. Moshe Arens, Minister of Defence
Mr. Abraham Harman, President, Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry
Mr. Jacob Grauman, Chairman, ZOA House Management Committee
Ms. Sylvia Zalmanson

MEDITATION AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Begin on Sunday, October 2 at 7 p.m.; Monday October 3, at 4 p.m. For details and registration call 03-658124/5.

HA'EMTSAIM

A group for persons, 40-60, single/married. First meeting: October 4 at 8.30 p.m., ZOA House, 1 Daniel Frisch St., T.A.

REHOVOT BRANCH MEETING

October 3 at 8 p.m. Beit Hatarbut. Guest speaker: Dr. Pesach Schindler, "The Role of the Conservative Movement in Israel".

A HOME AWAY FROM HOME

Established in memory of Bernhard and Sara Falk

The public is cordially invited to the Dedication of the Israel Center Synagogue to Dorothy and Muni Hammer Sunday, Oct. 2, 1983 at 7 p.m.

Please Note: Saturday night, October 1, 1983, Concert: The Original Daughters Yeshiva Band 9 p.m. Monthly lecture: Rabbi Shlomo Rabin on "The Ben Noah and the Jew" at 8 p.m.

For more details, drop in or call ISRAEL CENTER of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America National Conference of Synagogue Youth 10 STRAUSS ST. JERUSALEM, TEL. 02-246208

New Synagogue of Netanya

7 MacDonald Street

CORNER STONE LAYING

4.30 p.m., Sunday, October 2, 1983

In the presence of the Chief Rabbi of Netanya
RABBI ISRAEL LAU

VIKUACH VE DU-SIACH (Disputation and Dialogue)

Dr. SHMUEL GOLDING
Lecturer and Counsellor

is in his Jerusalem office daily, except Shabbat, to give his expert help and advice to Jews who have embraced missionary teachings and now wish to return to their Jewish roots. Concerned parents and those contemplating conversion to sects, cults and missionary teachings should first contact Dr. Shmuel Golding for individual counselling.

FREE CONSULTATION.
please phone for appointment
2 Hama'ot Street, Jerusalem, tel. 02-226896, 02-765902

LEARN HOW TO ANSWER AN APIKOROS — AVOT

Seven lecture cycle on how to refute missionary teachings will be given in English every Monday night at 8.15 p.m. Admission free. Please register by phone.

New series beginning Mon., October 3, 1983.

Tour Va'alah
W.Z.O. Dept. of Immigration & Absorption
and
The Foundation of Masorati (Conservative) Judaism in Israel

Invite all overseas visitors to a free half day tour of Jerusalem to discover the world of Masorati (Conservative) Judaism in Israel

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Registration and further information:
Brenda 02-631303; 02-667404 between 8.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.
no later than noon on Monday.

Tour Va'alah
W.Z.O. Aliyah and Absorption Dept.
INVITES

Visitors from Abroad to come on a
ONE DAY TRIP
to
CENTRAL GALILEE
Departing from Tel Aviv
on Wednesday October 5, 1983

There is no charge for the trip but the sum of 15 ₪ per person will be collected to cover cost of buffet luncheon at a mishav.

For registration and further details call: 03-266311 ext. 28, or 03-266842
Registration hours: Daily: 8 a.m.-1 p.m. (except Saturdays and Holidays).
Registration closes: Monday, October 3, 12.00 p.m.

The Prime Minister's Office
Deputy Minister Dov Shlansky

announce

the opening of telephone contacts for assistance in the prevention of emigration from Israel

"Ilah" volunteers will man telephones in order to answer questions and give advice on all matters relating to emigration.

In the first stage, one telephone contact point will operate only in Jerusalem, on Sundays, Mondays and Thursdays from 5-10 p.m., commencing Sunday, October 2, 1983.

The telephone number is 02-240447.

הקמת מוסדות

Remembering Meyer

By SHLOMO TADMOR/Special to The Jerusalem Post

MEYER WEISGAL, a man of sunny disposition, loved pageants. No anniversary escaped his impetuous eye. He ingeniously and invariably put anniversaries to work for his pet projects. But I am sure he would have excepted himself from being remembered only on round dates. His ego was generous enough for him to want to be remembered at all times. So on the sixth anniversary of his death, rather than attending some perfunctory memorial ceremony, or perhaps a probably boring memorial seminar, I thought I'd invest the time in jotting down some vignettes of Meyer Weisgal which didn't go into his autobiography or some memorial lecture.

Meyer (I stopped calling him Mr. Weisgal soon after my association with him began) came late into my life — or rather I into his.

One day in 1969, the phone rang in my office at the Ministry of Education. A booming voice yelled at me in English: "I'd like to see you. Can you come down to Rehovot and have lunch with me?" It was more a command than an invitation. I was impressed that he knew that I spoke English. He doesn't know me, I said to myself, but he made it his business to find out about me.

I soon found out that the president of the Weizmann Institute assumed naturally that everybody — including the Yemenite gardener — spoke English. Yiddish remained, of course, the language he was most at home with and he was fond of the line that he spoke several languages — all in Yiddish. He once told me that he thought the reason he never learned to speak Hebrew properly was that he didn't want to become involved in Israeli politics.

Lunch turned out to be the best of Meyer's haute cuisine. We feasted on *fattich* and *pipiklach* (and spoke in English). Meyer knew all about fancy foods, but preferred simple Jewish fare.

At the end of lunch Meyer offered me a job as his special assistant. I asked him whether the institute had a chart of its administrative structure. He replied, proudly: "We don't have anything like this around here." Then he added, "But I can tell you one thing — here you can make mistakes as long as you make decisions," a precept worth 10 books in administration.

IRREVERENCE was Meyer's hallmark. He feared no one, stood in awe of nobody. At that first luncheon (many were to follow, and a working session with Meyer was never without the soothing accompaniment of appropriate libations), I drew his attention to the fact that my boss, the powerful Education Minister Zalman Aranne, a gruff bear of a man, who considered anybody who wanted to leave the ministry as personally betraying him, would not want to release me. Meyer simply said, "F— him" and

within two months I was down at the Institute, almost with Aranne's blessing.

Status or position didn't impress Meyer. As for events that got in the way of his projects, they simply had to be removed. In the fall of 1969 we were celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Institute. (For the occasion Meyer decided to count from 1944, when the Institute was conceived, not from 1949 when it actually opened; that date was used as the starting point for the 30th anniversary celebrations in 1979.)

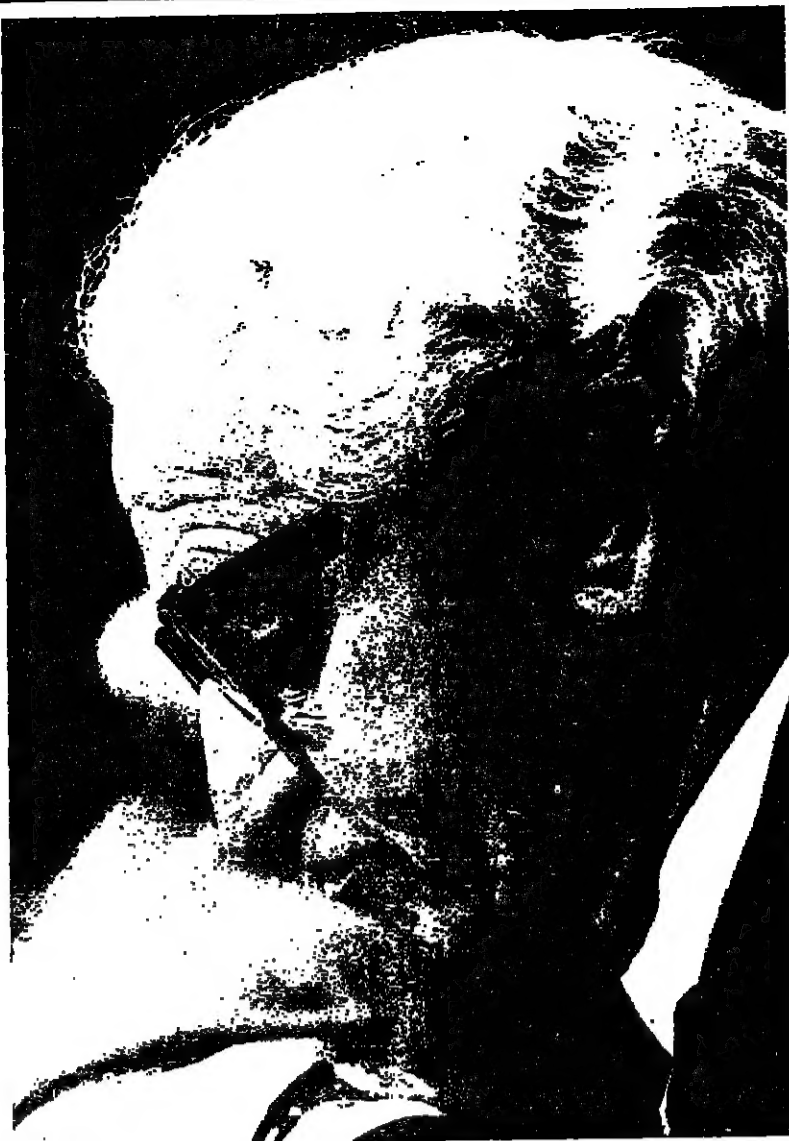
We were holding a series of elaborate affairs, culminating in a great outdoors night event, complete with a torch procession, white-clad schoolgirls, full orchestra, and a bevy of political and scientific personalities on the dais. I especially remember Ben-Gurion (who was not seated in the center — Meyer never forgave him for neutralizing Weizmann), who got visibly agitated when Meyer in his address called Weizmann the greatest Jew in modern Jewish history.

That fall was also the height of the war of attrition. Our planes were constantly overflying the Institute, dropping out the music during rehearsals. It would be disastrous for the show. So Meyer told me "Shlomo, call up Ezer and tell him to stop the planes." (Ezer Weizman was then in command of the air force.) It was mission impossible but, good soldier that I was, I carried out the instructions. I got Ezer on the phone, waited for the drone of some Mirages to die out, and delivered the message. Uncharacteristically, Ezer was very patient. "Tell him," he said, "there is a war going on."

MEYER WAS in love with Chaim Weizmann, probably the only person in his life of whom he was in awe. He always referred to him as "chief." Weizmann was the fountainhead of his inspiration. He attributed to him everything good in recent Jewish history. Once, when we were inspecting Weizmann's Rehovot mansion for some upcoming event, he walked me up to the room where the first president had died. It had been left intact. At the bedside was a book of Psalms, left open at number 103, and Meyer picked the book up and read: "Enosh kehazir yamav..." ("As for man, his days are as grass, for the wind passeth over it and it is gone.")

Meyer was friends with everybody in high places. He liked Sapir ("Seichel mit Hartz") and Golda ("ad' Eshkol"). Once he had Golda over for dinner. I prepared myself to gain, straight from the "great," some insight into the situation, which at the time was es-

'If anybody ever tells you about the rewards of old age, he's lying'



pecially tense. As we sat down to dinner Meyer asked Golda: "Golda, was wird sein?" There wasn't even a moment of silence, as Golda shrugged and said candidly, "Ich weiss nicht." A simple Jew talking to a simple Jewess.

My favorite story in this category goes back to 1949, after Weizmann was elected president. He appeared in public and people crowded him, cheering. Meyer was standing close by when he felt that "a Jew" from behind was pushing to get a better view. Annoyed, Meyer turned around and said to the man "Reb Yid, shaupt sich nit." "This is not only your president," the man replied. "This is our president!" "Who the hell are you?" Meyer asked. "I am Menachem Begin," said the man.

I PICKED UP many tricks of the trade working beside Meyer, and I

certainly got an insight into this combination of *sheitel* Jew and man-of-the-world esthete.

He wanted the campus to look as immaculate as he did (he was always dressed to perfection). He wasn't loath to walk up three flights of stairs and tell a professor's wife to pull in the laundry hanging from her balcony.

One day, when we were driving through the beautiful tree-shaded main alley of the Institute, he turned to me and another aide: "Swear to me that this alley will never be changed."

Meyer was especially proud of the landscaping of the Institute, which today boasts magnificent lawns, statues, a variety of trees and flower-bedecked hills. "When I got this land," he told me, "it was as flat as a camel's ass."

Commenting on his life-style, he once said to me, "I am not a mil-

lionaire, but I like to live like one." He certainly was a *grand seigneur* to whom all and sundry, be it a theatre or a woman in need of money for Pessah, came for help — and got it.

Giving me one of his "life" advices, he once said: "Always take your job seriously; never yourself." One time we were having a meeting in his bathroom. Meyer was shaving and we talked. Suddenly he looked hard into the mirror, stopped shaving, turned directly to me and said, "If anybody ever tells you about the rewards of old age, he's lying."

A Jewish leprechaun, with silver, wavy hair and a twinkle in his eye, Meyer was forever ready to tell or listen to a good story, to puncture pomposity and hear it pop, to play a prank, to act unconventionally. Once he was late for a meeting. When he came in, the head table was full. There was a stir to make

room for him. Meyer put a quick end to it with: "I can chair the meeting from here."

SOME SCIENTISTS at the institute never accepted him (he didn't have a college degree, you see). They were offended by his robust style, his strong language, and what they called his "circuses." But they gladly took the money (for research) those shows brought in. Certainly, while he reigned he was king. Everybody, including his campus critics, flocked around him. His word was law. He liked to quote Adlai Stevenson (I believe): "Flattery is all right as long as you don't inhale it." He coped with it effortlessly. What he couldn't take was being abandoned once he stepped down.

He loved theatrics. One of his acts was pretending to be sick. This was a standard, though sparingly applied, gimmick when he wanted to cancel or postpone a meeting. The added bonus was that we all gathered round his bed in tribute, and Meyer happily conducted business from it like a very much alive Gianni Schicchi.

He was, of course, a superb producer and impresario in his chequered career, very much at home with actors and theatre people, and he didn't see anything wrong in applying this talent in the world of academe. He truly believed that "All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players," professors not excepted.

While he was president, he promoted and supported the arts generously and never gave up the idea of introducing them into the Institute. Some plans to this effect with Isaac Stern never materialized, but every summer master classes for the violin, with a marathonic concert at the end, are held at the Institute, and it was Meyer who started them.

Once, he told me, he was going on the popular "What's My Line?" show on American TV. Arlene Frances was the moderator, and before the show she asked him what he was. Without hesitation, Meyer said: "I am a genius." No further briefing was necessary.

MEYER ELEVATED fund-raising to an art. When he invited prospective donors to visit, he never spoke of the importance of science, nor, of course, of money. He promised them "a good time." They were never fooled, but it always worked. (It wouldn't hurt, I think, for our *hasbara* people, when they bring people over here, to adopt the same strategy.)

His approach could also be very direct — and funny. Once, during an intermission at the Mann

Auditorium, I saw him corner a well-known Israeli hotelier, take him by his lapels and shout, "How long will you keep my money in your pocket?"

Legend has it that Meyer once "sold" a building twice, but the fund-raising story I like best is about a man in Philadelphia who promised him \$10,000. Time passed and Meyer didn't get the money. So, one Sunday, he decided to go there and collect. All the way on the train from New York to Philadelphia, he was wondering whether or not he would get the money. It was the time, Meyer used to interject at this point in the story, when ten thousand dollars were ten thousand dollars.

It was raining cats and dogs, and Meyer arrived at the rich man's house soaking wet. His clothes were drying by the fire and he was wondering whether the trouble was worthwhile, when the man said: "Well, Meyer, you are probably wondering whether you'll be getting those ten thousand dollars or not. Here is the cheque — and now let's enjoy ourselves for the rest of the evening."

MANY YEARS before he took ill, Meyer told me how his father, who had been a cantor, asked him and his brothers not to mourn when he died. "On my Yortzeit, I want you to get together, eat and drink, and sing and have a good time." Meyer thought he might want to be remembered in the same fashion.

Shortly before he died, I was sitting at Meyer's bedside, together with Shirley, his constant, beautiful, understanding and patient wife. We talked of cabbages and kings, but once in a while Meyer, who was in pain and disgusted at being bedridden, had a little aside with God. (He was not a religious man.) In one of those moments he offered the Almighty an outrageous deal ("with interest") if he would make him well again. "Meyer," Shirley admonished him, "you don't really mean it." "I know," said Meyer, "but I want Him to know how much I suffer."

I journeyed down to Rehovot that day in 1969 because of Meyer. To be sure, it was an attractive job he had to offer, but it was the way he presented it to me, the way he introduced the Institute, that appealed to me. At the time I didn't know to what extent my life would be touched and transformed by him. There was a happy state of mind which he had the capacity of imparting to others and it showed: I'd sometimes come home and my wife would say, "Today you had a session with Meyer."

Meyer was an unusual man, irrepressible, a fresh breath of air, in many ways larger than life. The yardstick? His image doesn't fade or recede, nor does it get tarnished by the passage of time.

The writer is now director general of the Jewish Agency.

War in retrospect

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH/Jerusalem Post Reporter

material. The story begins in 1931, when the Spanish monarchy fell, and King Alfonso went quietly into exile, allowing the Republican politicians to come into power. The new government promised to transform Spain from a backward agrarian country into a prosperous industrial democracy. Peasants who dreamed of owning their own land and industrial workers who hoped for union rights and better conditions expected that they would finally be at hand.

But five years later, on July 17, 1936, a group of conservative army officers rebelled against the Republic. Workers took up arms to fight the uprising, and what began as a military coup ended in three years of civil war.

THE FIRST segment of the show explains the background to the war and looks at what went wrong for the Republic. Violent strikes and land grabs by the peasants resulted from the failure of the government to carry out land reform. Sudden change threatened the pillars of the old regime: the deeply conservative church, the old-fashioned army and

the powerful wealthy class.

The reforms that were instituted were too moderate for the unemployed, the illiterate and the underpaid, and they turned more and more to revolutionary tactics. Violence replaced political debate, and Communism and Fascism gained the support of young revolutionaries.

Aware of the army's discontent, the government posted some of the most conservative generals away from the mainland. But they unwisely left General Emilio Mola in Pamplona, where he plotted coups simultaneously in Spain's main cities.

But despite warnings, the government failed to recognize the danger of the impending army uprising, which started on July 17 in Spanish Morocco. The army plotters

thought they could win control over Spain within a week, and the government thought it could easily put down a revolt. Both sides proved wrong.

Film researcher Jenni Pozzi searched the world for film material, seeing about 1,000 hours of rare film. She visited the U.S., France, East and West Germany and Italy, in addition to viewing official and private collections in Spain. Because of censorship, much of the material had never been seen since the war. She came across several versions of the same event in different archives and had to decide what was true.

Gaps in film were filled by still photographs found by researcher Annabel Davies, who located shots of inhumane conditions in concentration camps. These were taken by the inmates themselves, using smuggled cameras. The producers decided not to use photos of children blown to pieces when their school was bombed at Lerida, or of women sliced apart in brutal atrocities during the war.



Israel Chamber Orchestra 1983/84 Season Opening

Music Spectrum No. 1
Directed by Boris Berman

"From Mozart to Premieres"

Jean-Bernard Pommier — Conductor and Pianist
Boris Berman — Piano
Mozart — Symphony No. 33 K.319
Lukas Foss — "Solo Observed" Version for Piano and Orchestra. (World Premiere)
Webern — Five Orchestral Pieces, Op. 5
Mozart — Concerto for 2 Pianos in E-flat Major, K.365

Haifa Auditorium
Concert No. 1
Sun., Oct. 2, 1983
Tickets: Garber Agency
129 Sd. Hanassi, Mr. Carmel

Tel Aviv Museum
Tones, Programme No. 1
Mon., Oct. 3, 1983

8.30 p.m.

Conductor — Franz Lamprecht
Soloists — Josephine Engelskamp, Soprano. Klaus Lange, Tenor.
Berthold Poesemeyer, Baritone.
Hilden Oratorio Choir and Dusseldorf Choir (Germany)
Carl Orff — "Carmina Burana," arrangement for choir, 2 pianos and percussion.

Kibbutz Ein Harod Ihud
Bat Lavi
Tue., Oct. 11, 1983, 9.15 p.m.
Tickets: Culture Dept.
Gilboa Regional Council, Tel. 065-61777

Jerusalem Theatre
Concert No. 1
Sat. evening, Oct. 15, 1983, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Jerusalem Theatre,
20 Marcus St., Tel. 667187

Tel Aviv Museum, Recanati Auditorium

Voices, Programme No. 1
Wed., Oct. 12, 1983, 8.30 p.m.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra Israel Chamber Orchestra

Conductor: Uri Segal
Associate Conductor: Shalom Ronly-Riklis
Soloists: Gila Yaron, Soprano. Thomas Mozer, Tenor. Benjamin Luxon, Baritone.
Philharmonic Choir and Ichud Choir.
Benjamin Britten — "War Requiem."

Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv

Voices, Programme No. 2 and Tones, Programme No. 2
Thurs., Oct. 20, 1983, 8.30 p.m.

Subscription sales continuing in Tel Aviv, Chamber Orchestra office, Asia House, 4 Reh. Weizmann, Tel. 210102.
Haifa: Garber agency, 129 Sd. Hanassi, Tel. 84777.
Jerusalem: Jerusalem Theatre, 20 Reh. Marcus, Tel. 667187.

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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

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ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART — LONDON

Fashion and Textile designers with a 1st degree in design, under 35 years, who have at least two years professional experience and are interested in teaching in the future at Shenkar, are invited to apply.

The course is for 2 or 3 years commencing September, 1984. The scholarship will cover tuition and living expenses.

Application forms can be obtained from the Academic Secretary, Shenkar College, 12 Anna Frank St., Ramat Gan 52526, Tel. 03-719944, daily 8.00 a.m.-3 p.m.

Closing date for completed applications is November 1, 1983.

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**BETTER TO BE LATE
THAN THE LATE
DRIVE SAFELY**

NOW THAT Yitzhak Shamir and Shimon Peres are talking *tachlis*, one may wonder out loud whether the Labour leader has been made privy to one of our deepest and darkest state secrets — Shamir's home phone number.

The premier-designate spent long years in the Lehigh Valley and the Mossad, and apparently developed a taste for secrecy. Since he entered public life, I've been told, Shamir has set an Israeli record for switching his phone number. Last year, he is said to have had the number changed three times, each time getting his good friend and ally, Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori, to effect the change.

Only his innermost circle of confidants know how to dial directly to the foreign minister. And Shamir is known to become exceedingly disturbed when some enterprising journalist does manage to ring him up at his residence.

MEANWHILE, the unknown has been perplexing Herut faithful all week. They are trying in vain to determine whether or not Prime Minister Menachem Begin has extended his blessing to Shamir as his heir-designate.

One Herut source has been circulating the story that, when Economic Coordinating Minister Ya'acov Meridor came to the premier's residence with the news of Shamir's 60-40 victory over Deputy Premier David Levy, Begin blurted out: "That's a surprise."

It was not clear whether that remark should be taken as an indication of preference for the man from Beit She'an, or merely surprise over the size of the Shamir margin. Begin, it should be remembered, has never acted too kindly towards prospective Herut heirs, designating Liberal Shimon Peres as acting premier and once going to the ranks of a junior coalition partner to make the National Religious Party's Education Minister Ze'evu Hammer his stand-in.

In any event, it has taken very little provocation to get Shamir to describe the very warm blessing he

got from Begin, together with a statement that the Herut leadership is his for the taking, if he wants it.

ONE-MAN RULE is over, and a troika has taken over. That's the way many describe the frequent meetings at Shamir's Foreign Ministry office of the FM, Defence Minister Levy, and Deputy Premier Levy. At midweek, Levy appeared to have taken over the job of the group's spokesman by default, in face of his colleagues' silence on the up-and-down national unity talks with Labour.

THREE GUESSES DEPT. Are the current Likud-Labour talks just an old-fashioned public relations performance on the part of both our biggest parties? Is it the prelude to an exercise in musical chairs? Or is it a game of blind man's bluff? Perhaps the best answer to these and other questions came midweek from Herut's Gideon Gadot, on a Gali Zahal panel show. Said Gadot: "The politicians allowed themselves to be pushed out on a limb by the media. Right now, all we can do is wait and see who falls off first."

FOR ANYONE who sees something positive in the inclusion of both Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin (together with Knesset whip Moshe Shalev, party secretary-general Haim Bar-Lev and ex-minister Haim Zadek) on the Labour negotiating team, this comment from one party source should be instructive: "Rabin and Peres are like two book-ends; if one is shifted, the entire shebang will collapse."

Among those opposing the talks, Haim Ramon, the youngest and newest Labour MK, was the most eloquent. "The Labour Party will adopt any motion jointly proposed by Peres and Rabin, even if it resolves that the world is flat," he grumbled.

SOME OBSERVERS have been wondering whether the top Herutniks won't eventually agree to a broad coalition, out of panic at having to run the country's affairs without Begin as the final address. Indeed, they may find it easier to reach a *modus vivendi* with Peres and Co. than to paper over internal differences inside Herut and between Herut and the rest of the Likud with Begin gone.

IF ANYONE needed confirmation that the long-standing off-and-on friendship between Levy and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor is totally off, they should read a disarming frank interview given by Rachel Levy, mother of the deputy premier's 11 children, to women's magazine *La'isha*. Mrs. Levy disclosed that Aridor had not phoned them this Rosh Hashana with New Year greetings as had been customary in the past. Giving the readers a peek into Levy family life, she said that she had to discipline the children virtually on her own, because her husband tended to spoil them.

IF ENERGY MINISTER Yitzhak Moda'i replaces Aridor at the Finance Ministry, it will probably be the end of the line for director-general Prof. Ezra Sadan. Among the Liberals, the talk is that Moda'i would bring in former deputy finance minister Yeheskel Flom as his senior adviser, if not as D-G.

Flom would not comment on the story when I phoned him this week at his Tel Aviv accountancy office. But he did confirm that he is helping to establish an exclusive businessmen's club (tentatively called Club A). A site has been found in North Tel Aviv's Rehov Yirmiyahu and a group of foreign investors has been brought in. That's all he would tell me, except for the fact that he hoped renovations would be completed in time for the

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



Yitzhak Shamir

planned opening at year's end.

From other sources, I have learned that the initial investment is in the million-dollar vicinity, and that legal affairs are being handled by the office of Herut MK Romo Milo.

THE FLUID political situation has prompted former foreign minister Abba Eban to postpone a scheduled trip to the U.S. Eban was recently informed that his latest book, *The New Diplomacy*, due out early October, has been selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club.

HERUT ACCOUNTANTS may be wondering why the party is still financing "Youth for Israel," the noise-making group led by former Hebrew University right-wing activist Yisrael Katz. The organization, launched to provide a platform for former chief-of-staff Rav Aluf (res.) Rafael (Rafal) Eitan, was recently converted into a comfort

table launching pad for the comeback attempt of the once-unstoppable Arik Sharon. On inquiry, I discovered that bills for YIT's posters and publicity material are still being paid by Metzudat Ze'ev, the Herut HQ.

THE REPORT in *Harper's* this month, which said that Teddy Kollek was the first to finger Kiam Philby as a Soviet mole in British intelligence, is certainly worthy of a response from Jerusalem's City Hall. His honour wasn't available — he was apparently busy in his re-election campaign against Herut's Shlomo Tomalia-Cohen but I did manage to reach Teddy's spokesman, Rafi Devara. Devara told me that Kollek met Philby in Vienna in 1934, and had been present at his marriage to Viennese Communist Lucie Friedman. When Philby joined British intelligence, he concealed his communist marriage and posed as an anti-communist.

According to Devara, Kollek, as director-general of David Ben-Gurion's Prime Minister's Office, was in Washington on business in the early Fifties and went to see someone at the CIA offices. Walking down the corridors, he spotted Philby, who did not recognize him. Teddy asked his American escort what "that communist" was doing there. He was told that Philby was a top British security envoy in Washington. However, no one heeded Kollek's warning.

MAZAL TOV DEPT. Congratulations are in order to Asher Yadin and his wife Talia on the birth of a daughter, Hila, in New York this month. I have been informed that the Yadins plan to return to Israel next month, where the 61-year-old former Kupat Holim head has two grown children by his first wife, Dalia.

BEIT BEN-GURION this week was the site of a ceremony marking the 97th anniversary of the birth of Israel's first prime minister. Main speakers were biographer Shabtai Tevet, who traced Ben-Gurion's flexible approach towards the Arabs, and Dr. Meir Avizohar, who outlined the work of the B-G Heritage Institute in Sde Boker. Shimon Peres and Haim Isaac, chief of the defence minister's bureau since B-G's day, awarded the David Tuviah Prize to Dr. David Felman and Dr. Aharon Abelson for their desert research. Octogenarian Dvora Netzer presented Prof. Yeshayahu Melnik and Dr. Moshe Shemesh with an award for their editing of B-G's writings, and Shiloah Institute scholar Martin Kramer got the Nahman Karmi Memorial Prize for his soon-to-be-published book, *The Middle East of Charles Crane*.

Most of the surviving members of the B-G inner circle were there, with Peres rescheduling talks with Shamir in order to make it. But former president Yitzhak Navon, a close B-G aide, was conspicuous by his absence.

SICK LIST. Meir Ya'ari, the 86-year-old founder of Hashomer Hatzair, is confined to his Kibbutz Merhavia room after sustaining a bad fall.

PRICE IS RIGHT. The Herzliya Pituh residence of the late Ricardo Wolf has been sold for a whopping \$2.2 million. New owners of the two-swimming-pool residence, on 9.3 dunams near the Sharon Hotel, are newlyweds Romo and Gali Furer, who'll commute between the house and their London Hyde Park flat. The father of the bride, Avner Flattik, has extensive business interests in Tokyo. When in Israel, he's often seen in the company of Ariel Sharon's media adviser, Uri

Dan. The groom's father is big businessman Moshe Furer.

PRICE IS WRONG. Jay Bushinsky, correspondent of the Atlanta-based Cable News Network, advises me that his network has stopped using the satellite relay station at Nahariya's Carlton Hotel, because it is too costly. Instead, driver Shabi Simentov makes the very fast Beirut-to-Jerusalem run to transmit tape to the U.S.

CATCHY SLOGAN. Yeheskel Adlun, running as an independent for mayor of Holon, has this on his campaign posters: "Holon is not only a cemetery."

DESPITE criticisms from certain quarters, many people gave President Chaim Herzog the highest marks in civic courage for his warm remarks on TV about Labour's Shimon Peres. Peres, who has been the target of strong criticism both from the Likud and parts of his own party, got presidential compliments both as a person and for his long-term contribution to the country's defence.

UNTAKEN ADVICE. It's a shame that Yitzhak Shamir did not take the advice of his Lehi colleague, Dr. Israel Eldad (Sheli), who advised the premier-designate to adopt the Alon Plan, albeit temporarily, in order to get Labour into a grand coalition. Perhaps a favourable Shamir response to Eldad would have stilled charges that he's merely going through the motions in the current talks.

OFF-STAGE DISHARMONY. The Israeli "honeymoon" of Art Garfunkel and Paul Simon apparently was only for show. That's the impression gotten at a post-performance dinner given at the Lotus Restaurant in Neot Afeka, by owner Baruch Zalkerman, where the famous pair sat at separate tables, separated by ceiling-high plants. Other guests, including impresario Shmuel Zemach and Israel Variety Club director Ora Tevet, did not observe Simon and Garfunkel exchange even one word.

thereby explaining, perhaps, why he was so interested in Dr. Nussbaum's cancer. His example may have done great harm: would-be writers may conclude that the cigarette is as important a part of the writer's equipment as a pen or typewriter. I suppose, if Oz is a chain-smoker, it was only honest to show all this. A film about Eugene O'Neill could hardly avoid scenes about the fascination of the bottle, even if it inspired potential playwrights to become alcoholics.

THE APPEARANCE of Yehoram Gaon in *This Is Your Life* showed us *sofas* in *at* altogether different light. Gaon and his friends were not creatures tormented by introspection, seekers of light and truth, analysts of how our once merry Israel has been made so bleak a place by zealots and political leaders obsessed with mythology rather than reality. To tell the truth, they did not seem to have noticed the revolution of 1967, they are still finding Israel a land of song and laughter. It was all very jolly.

As usual, I hated Amos Ettinger's opening approach of a childish "surprise party," but I suppose we must get resigned to having it in a country where tradition is all-important, the hero's amazement at finding himself in the studio has become as venerated a feature as fireworks on Independence Day. Gaon was the most stoical of all the champions we have ever had: he took the nonsense with a shrug. In fact, he had even brought a song-sheet with him; no doubt, he carried it around with him everywhere, in case he is asked to sing something.

His story, from the nostalgic days when Lahakat Hanahal was a name full of magic for all of us, until *Neve Onen* and *Dear Onen* delighted the nation, was as jovial as any of us could desire for the Succot holiday. Generally, we were treated very well during the holiday period: *Bedroom Farce*, *The Great Race*, *Reasonable Force*, *The Philadelphia Story* and a *Kojak* — who could ask for anything more? Let us hope that these are auguries for good programming in the coming year.

The wizardry of Oz

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

THE FILM *Amos Oz: Winter 1983* got off to a rather conventional start — we accompanied the novelist on a trip back to the ultra-religious quarter where he was born and raised till he was 12.

This visit even preceded the titles. We were made instantly aware of where we were by being shown people clearly dressed in very Orthodox clothing. Despite the fact that the opening lacked originality, it was nevertheless very effective.

The background was one of deep poverty, dirt, old buildings, posters and graffiti on walls, lack of sanitation.

The writer himself was dressed in what looked like props from the rather skimpy wardrobe-room of a struggling dramatic society: we assumed that he had donned these to

enable him to pass as a true believer in Mekor Baruch. He wore a very old cloth cap and an equally worn overcoat. Clearly he was not a member of the elite, the heavily bearded, black-hatted and black frock-coated students of Gamarra, but there was no question about his piety. Maybe he was a man who worked with his hands for a living, a porter perhaps, very ignorant, but devout.

Then he launched into a bitter Hamletian condemnation of books, the flood of books in which Jews are drowning. He declared in fury that, for Jews, books have become life itself. I must admit, recalling visits to Book Fairs in Binyanei Ha'uma, that I sympathized with him. All those thousands and thousands of books printed each year, on top of

all those already in existence. He seemed to have a point.

Fortunately, throughout the rest of this excellent and absorbing film, he never returned to this startling theme, which, I think, he used to shock us out of expecting clichés from him, rather than to set a keynote for what was to follow. In fact, he dealt subsequently at some length with a writer's agonies of creation.

FROM THIS view of the place where Oz was born and bred, which seemed to be rather like the portico of hell, we were transported at great speed, on the magic carpet of the camera cutting from one scene to another, to what appeared to be a suburb of heaven for the writer — Kibbutz Hulda, where he went when he turned 14.

Here we saw some lovely shots of Oz telling a story to his beautiful son, who listened with rapt attention. The contrast with our imagined picture of Oz's own childhood was very startling and inspired deep pity. This was fine television.

Thereafter the film consisted of a series of dialogues and soliloquies, without very much action. But it was all fascinating stuff and never palled.

The weakest portion was what purported to be a debate between the very left-wing writer, who has cried "Havoc!" ever since the far right started to re-shape Israel into Greater Israel, and the leaders of Gush Emmunim. I suspect that the film-makers thought that this scene was a great scoop, proof of how extremes can be brought together in rational discourse: they all sat together in comfort, surrounded by shelves full of books despite Oz's loathing for such things, and they even addressed each other by their first names. The idea, presumably, was to show us that people holding opposing views can talk with each other.

The trouble with the execution was that they never really talked with each other, only at each other: we heard a series of oratorical monologues rather than a dialogue. It was hard to imagine that the Gush Emmunim group went home determined to scrap their settlements, or that Oz now had the slightest doubt that these settlements are as politically disastrous as they are morally wicked.

HIS DEBATES with Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, the veteran kibbutz leader, were far more successful and dramatic. Ben-Aharon complained that no writers — not even Oz himself — have ever been inspired to do justice to the theme of the wonderful transformation the creators of the kibbutz achieved. They cut themselves off completely from an old life and brought into existence something new, something amazing, full of new modes of thought and behaviour.

Oz tried to explain that to him people like Ben-Aharon are rather like a monument — he said that he was inhibited by a sort of censor from writing about a monument, he preferred to write about people in torment. He mentioned Dostoyevsky focussing on a poor student committing a murder instead of on all the mighty events taking place in Russia during his time. Ben-Aharon was interested, but obviously not impressed.

The sage of the kibbutz said he worries about the third and fourth generations. What has happened to them, and what will become of them? It is indeed a sobering thought that so many young Israelis were only infants in 1967, the great watershed in Israel's history, and that they grew up with our domination of the West Bank an ac-

complished, everyday fact in their lives.

Earlier on, Oz told us that every novelist must "suffer some great trauma in his youth if he is to become a writer. This does not mean, he stressed quickly, that everybody subjected to an early catastrophic blow will be a writer — perhaps he will be a murderer, or will pursue some other calling, without setting finger to pen or typewriter.

In reply to Ben-Aharon, he said that for people like him, the Six Day War and its aftermath changed everything: manifestly, those days were as traumatic for him in their way as that youthful experience at 12 had been. Suddenly he found himself "outside the fence." Israel was no longer his world, his country, his home, where he could feel at ease and sure of himself and his nation and its values.

HE IS RIGHT. The deep chasm in Israeli life had its origins in that year of miraculous conquest, which was even more devastating to our national unity than the Yom Kippur War or the nonsensical invasion of Lebanon. All the old ideals were turned topsy-turvy: the chauvinists even stole the terminology of the founding fathers, words like "pioneering" and "settlement" once holy for people like Ben-Aharon, were taken over like second-hand clothes to adorn the zealots, who gave them unpleasant connotations.

Of course, kibbutz ideology had lost much of its impetus and dynamism under the insidious fifth column inroads of affluence. The marvellous new way of life described by Ben-Aharon was inspiring as a means of overcoming the wicked dragons of the early years of the century — the oppression of capitalism, the power of autocratic fathers, the irrational organization of the means of production, the lack of cooperation in a society in which every man's hand is against his fellow.

But, for the most part, these evils have been overcome, in a less radical way than that of the kibbutz, in Israeli middle-class society. People do not need to go to a kibbutz to have decent relations with their children, and protection against the threat of starvation at a boss's whim. The instinct to raise the standard of living has proved to be common to townies and kibbutz dwellers alike; the end of austerity and

What Tel Aviv needs today is a supreme development effort, one that will increase fourfold the number of flats for young couples, large families and single parents, the aged and others; That will close the gap in services between various quarters of the city; That will operate a special community system for elderly residents and pensioners; That will release the city from its traffic stranglehold; That will prevent the flight from the city of factories, workshops, offices, commercial enterprises and services; That will measure up to the rising tide of crime and violence. In short, what Tel Aviv needs is a new direction, a new plan, a new and different style: A NEW MAYOR.

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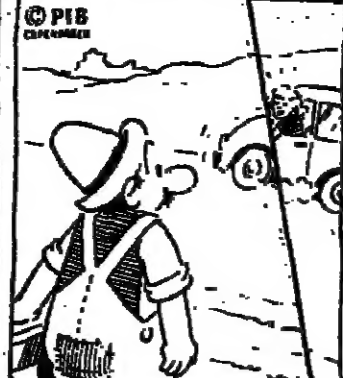
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Steps to recovery

By MACABEE DEAN



Gad Ya'acobi... gentle persuasion.

(Black and white)

key experts — and any decision to hire them will be a stiff one."

However, in two fields, education and health, another policy will be carried out. "For every person who leaves, another person can be employed. Everything must be done to maintain these two fields at their present levels."

The "freeze in employing new civil servants" will help out the government's budget somewhat. "But, in addition, we must find ways and means to pare at least one billion dollars from this budget — for unless this is done, the correct devaluation of the shekel could lead to runaway inflation."

Private consumption, which will probably go up by seven per cent in 1983, must be reduced to only "one per cent, certainly not more than two per cent, a year."

THE SECOND point in Ya'acobi's four-point plan is political, but it has immense economic and financial implications.

"To stop investments in those parts of the West Bank which are densely inhabited by Arabs. As a matter of fact, we must restrict our activities to the original Allon plan."

The monies saved — Ya'acobi estimates them to reach \$400 million, "directly and indirectly" should be switched to development projects in Israel proper — and this term includes the Golan Heights.

For the Galilee, he envisages setting up industrial, especially high technology, plants in the general area between Carmiel and Ma'alot; in the Negev, he favours mainly high technology plants in the Dimona-Arad-Mitzpe Ramon triangle, whose skilled manpower will come from Ben-Gurion University and the Dimona reactor.

Another centre in the Negev will be near the Tel Mahata area, where he wants to use present facilities to set up Israel's second international airport, serving Jerusalem and Beersheba. This airport, which will gradually become operational, should cost about \$1.5 billion over a period of 20 years.

"And building this second international airport is imperative — otherwise we shall soon see Lod International airport choked up completely."

Industrialization schemes are also planned for the Arava and the greater Jerusalem areas.

THE THIRD point is also both political and economic. "Let's get out of Lebanon. Our interests there should only be 'deep enough' to protect our northern settlements from incursions or shelling by the PLO. This can be done by pulling back from the Awali line — which is costing us \$50 million to build — into Israel proper, but there should be an agreement allowing us joint patrols deep into Lebanon, if the need arises."

The final point is to "rebuild that part of the agriculture which the Likud has almost ruined."

Specifically, he would like to see agriculture exports, which have fallen by 11 per cent since the beginning of the year, not only recover their losses, but also forge ahead to make new gains.

"The correct devaluation of the shekel will help our citrus, flower and avocado growers get back on their feet. If the present situation continues, entire branches of our agriculture will begin to collapse."

Special steps should be taken to help the agriculture settlements get back on their feet. These farmers have been badly hit by the fact that "there has been no agriculture policy, neither good nor bad, since Arik Sharon was minister of agriculture." The kibbutzim, Ya'acobi notes, were worse hit by the present administration's mismanagement, but this was due both to the resilience of these kibbutzim, plus the fact that they moved heavily into industrialization years ago.

Ya'acobi concludes: "There is nothing revolutionary about this entire plan. It is based on good old fashioned common sense. And, as I said, whether we join the cabinet or not, it has to be carried out, if this country is ever to begin again striding towards economic independence."

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

A SOLID ALLIANCE

By WOLF BLITZER

Dwight Eisenhower.

At that time, Israel was not even remotely involved in the civil strife that led to the dispatch of the U.S. troops.

Israeli officials have also reminded their American counterparts that Defence Minister Arens — almost from the day he succeeded Ariel Sharon — was always aboveboard in notifying Washington that Israel intended to leave the Shouf.

It was simply too difficult for Israel to remain in that troubled area. There were mounting casualties and financial expenses which Israel could no longer accept. A new, more defensible line along the Awali River was drawn.

Thus, there were almost six months of U.S.-Israeli consultations leading up to the Israeli redeployment. President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, National Security Adviser William Clark, Under-Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger and other top officials were, naturally, well aware of Israel's plans.

Arens and other Israeli specialists kept advising the Americans and

the Lebanese government to make adequate preparations for the pull-back. Perhaps, Israel suggested, the multinational peacekeeping force should be expanded. Jemayel, Israel added, also had to take much more seriously the effort to reach some sort of political accommodation with the Druse and Shi'ites in the Shouf — before Israel left.

But unfortunately, throughout much of this period — at least until July — Washington persisted in believing that Syria might be willing to withdraw its forces from Lebanon at the same time as Israel withdrew. Israel's proposals were never really acted upon until it was too late.

BY JULY, National Security Adviser Clark decided to lead the drive to force the removal of special envoys Philip Habib and Morris Draper, as well as Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Nicholas Veliotis, because he had lost almost all confidence in these, leading U.S. Middle East specialists.

It was then clear to Clark that the Syrians were not about to play ball

with Washington, despite the earlier assessments voiced by Habib, Draper and Veliotis.

Thus, Clark's White House deputy, Robert McFarlane, was quickly named to succeed Habib. McFarlane is no Middle East specialist, but he does have the confidence of the top leadership in Washington.

The major reason why Reagan, Shultz, Clark and the others are not really all that sore at Israel right now is that they have come to realize that Israel's understanding of the politics of Lebanon was better than that of their own top experts.

Arens and Sharon were never really under any illusions that the Syrians were about to cooperate with a withdrawal scheme.

One also has to remember the earlier background to this U.S. intelligence blunder. The State Department's same Middle East specialists, led by Veliotis, also had convinced Reagan, Shultz and company that Jordan's King Hussein was ready to support the president's Middle East peace initiative. Hussein, of course, eventually capitulated in the face of PLO opposition. Reagan, whose own name was attached to the plan, has been deeply embarrassed.

U.S.-ISRAELI relations took a dramatic turn for the better with the dismissal of Sharon and his replacement with Arens. The Americans disliked and mistrusted Sharon. That was not the case with Arens, who had impressed the Reagan team while he served as ambassador in Washington.

Arens quickly took steps to improve the atmosphere in U.S.-Israeli ties when he returned to Jerusalem. He immediately made available all of the intelligence information gained during the war in Lebanon — without asking for any specific quid pro quo.

That information, by the way, should be extremely useful for the Americans if they are forced into using their fighter aircraft against Syrian and other hostile positions in Lebanon.

All of Israel's technological breakthroughs in confusing Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missile batteries have been given to the U.S. Air Force.

Moreover, Arens and Sharon have actively sought to coordinate strategy with the administration. Unlike Sharon, they have made a deliberate effort to avoid any unilateral surprises. U.S. officials have appreciated this new Israeli approach.

THERE ARE other reasons why the U.S.-Israeli relationship today is still very good, irrespective of the latest headlines in Lebanon. Among those cited by both U.S. and Israeli officials are these:

□ The Syrians are currently the "bad guys." They are seen by the administration as the Soviet Union's proxy in the region. Both Reagan and Shultz in recent days have personally blasted Soviet and Syrian involvement in undermining the Lebanese government. Given Syrian hostility towards Israel, this U.S. attitude almost automatically tends to boost Israel's standing in Washington. Israel, moreover, is

firmly categorized by Reagan as belonging to the anti-Soviet camp.

□ Arabs — not Israelis — are currently shooting at U.S. marines. This fact has not been lost on the administration or on the American public, although some critics continue to blame Israel for basically getting the U.S. into its current predicament.

□ The U.S. has already entered a period of presidential and congressional election campaigns. Reagan is likely to seek a second term. He and his top White House political aides do not want to alienate what they consider to be a powerful Jewish community. Neither, by the way, do any of the Democratic presidential challengers. In this month alone, both Democratic front-runners — Ohio Senator John Glenn and former vice president Walter Mondale — have delivered extremely pro-Israel policy statements. The others are also falling over each other trying to demonstrate their friendship towards Israel.

□ FINALLY, there is the matter of the Begin resignation. No one in Washington is very eager to enter into a shouting match with Israel during this period of political uncertainty in Jerusalem. The Americans do not want to be accused of interfering in the domestic politics of Israel. They also are hoping that the new government which emerges will continue to adopt a friendly attitude towards Washington.

The writer is The Jerusalem Post's Washington correspondent.

TOTAL OVERHAUL

of the country's present economic policies — whether a national unity government is formed or not — is of the highest priority.

This total overhaul is one of the cardinal points in our demands to join any government," says MK Gad Ya'acobi, who this week formulated, at the request of Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres, a four-point outline of the economic policies the Alignment insists be introduced.

Ya'acobi frankly admits that changing present policies means changing the present finance minister. And to the best of my knowledge, two of the present cabinet ministers (Yitzhak Moda'i and Gideon Palti) would welcome a change in policy. (Ya'acobi refused to say if they would welcome a change in finance minister). "He said that 'another two' (Moshe Arens and David Levy) seem to be in various stages of agreeing to embark on a new economic path."

The first point, basic to many subsequent steps, is to "devalue the shekel gradually — and the emphasis here is on gradually — until it represents its true value." This will save the government millions of dollars in exchange rate insurance payments, and at the same time giving a welcome impetus to exports, since it will increase their profitability. Simultaneously, it will apply mild brakes to the great

inrush of imports. The latter will not only save foreign currency, but also help local products regain a goodly share of the local market.

The beneficial effect on the adverse balance of trade will be felt within a few months. "But the greatest impact will be on the structure of the labour force. Industry will begin to make profits, and it will begin to attract manpower from the services."

Simultaneous with the "financial bait to move into the productive sectors," Ya'acobi would use another form of persuasion: refusing to allow the civil services — a broad term which includes the government, the local authorities and Zionist organizations, such as the Jewish Agency — to accept any new employees.

"During these three years, there will be a natural attrition due to people resigning or going on pension. They will not be replaced, unless it can be proved that they are

longer in order to give the U.S., the Lebanese government of President Amin Jemayel and others more time to organize a smoother transition. Israel had twice postponed its move in response to urgent U.S. appeals. A third request from President Ronald Reagan, however, was rejected.

Well-informed U.S. and Israeli sources recalled that the Pentagon was always reluctant to send the marines into Lebanon in the first place — certainly more opposed to the idea than the White House and the State Department.

From the start, there were U.S. military experts in Washington who cautioned against putting American troops into such an explosive situation.

But the fact is that 1,600 marines are now in Lebanon with another 2,000 standing by aboard U.S. naval vessels just off the coast. U.S. troops, heavy artillery and naval gunfire have already been involved in serious fighting in Lebanon.

AT THE PENTAGON, there are some senior military and civilian officials who are directing much of their anger against Israel, whom they blame for getting the U.S. into its current predicament. If Israel had not invaded Lebanon last year, their reasoning goes, the U.S. would not be stuck there right now.

This argument has been countered by Israeli officials, American Jewish spokesmen and some other more pro-Israel Reagan administration policymakers who have recalled that American troops were sent to Lebanon once before — in 1958, by then president

HOW HAVE all of these developments affected the current state of U.S.-Israeli relations? I put that question to knowledgeable U.S. and Israeli officials who were willing to discuss the matter on the understanding that they would not be quoted by name. It was somewhat surprising to hear roughly the same answers from both sides.

Basically, they agreed, the overall state of the relationship has remained quite solid, despite some irritation in the Reagan administration — primarily centred at the Pentagon — that Israel should have delayed its redeployment a little

WHEN my wife and I were settlers in Upper Galilee in the mid-1950s it took two days to get to and from the nearest major city, Haifa, and to complete even the simplest business there in the interim.

The problem, of course, was not that the country was any bigger than it is today, but that the roads and bus service were pretty bad. As to the roads, anyone who was in Southern Lebanon last year will have a pretty good idea of the sort of roads the fledgling state of Israel inherited from the British Mandate in Galilee.

As for the buses, the arrangement was that a traveller to Haifa from a mountain kibbutz in the Galilee panhandle would get up at 5.30 a.m. to catch the 6 o'clock bus, which, after the requisite meanderings through a long string of picturesque Upper Galilee settlements, would make it to Haifa, a little before 11. The last bus back to Haifa-Kiryat Shmona left Haifa at 1 p.m.

An added complication, until the Sinai Campaign of October 1956,

was that Upper Galilee had been turned into "Injun country," with *fedayeen* gangs — the precursors of the PLO bands of the 1970s — being relatively free to roam the countryside. Thus, travellers usually required an IDF escort; and in its inimitable "peacetime" fashion, the army sometimes did not show up.

Today's reader will ask whether it wasn't possible to drive to Haifa by private car in a much shorter time. The answer is yes, but only theoretically so. Before Israel became the beneficiary of its first infusion of private money, in the form of personal compensation from Germany, almost no one in the country had a private car, and certainly not in Upper Galilee. The only alternative we had to the Egged buses was the settlement's truck. This motley vehicle normally went to the big city once a week or twice a month, and on these momentous occasions tended to combine a long list of errands along the way, so that in practice there was no saving in time.

Scenic roads, death traps

By YOSEF GOELL

This spate of nostalgia should be understood in the context of a recent drive I took from Haifa to Kiryat Shmona. When I do go to Galilee from Jerusalem, I usually use the winding Jordan Rift Valley road. But this time I had to be in Haifa and I made it to Kiryat Shmona from the Bay City in less than an hour and a half over some of the most marvellous new roads in the country and through the exhilaratingly picturesque countryside of Lower and Central Galilee.

These roads, beginning with the cutoff that starts several hundred metres to the north of the Haifa checkpoint, avoid most of the traffic

jams of Haifa Bay and are an alternative to the winding roads that lead through Nazareth or Afula and to the Acre-Safad road that involves a major climb up to the Safad mountains and then down to Rosh Pina.

From the checkpoint cutoff, the new way leads to the Yagur-Shifaram road, then eastwards through the solid Arab region of the Beit Netofa Valley, to the Golani Junction and northwards over the spanking new road cut through to the equally new highway that spans the picturesque Nahal Amud and connects the Acre-Safad highway to the Upper Galilee road just below Rosh Pina, eliminating all the

vehicle-punishing climbs and descents. The scenery along the way is no less enthralling than that along the older routes. For a former Galilean, it's a distinct pleasure.

WHICH BRINGS me to the subject of the Metulla-Kiryat Shmona-Tiberias road, one of the notorious death traps in an accident-prone Israel. Together with the equally accident-riddled Acre-Nahariya-Rosh Hanikra highway, the Kiryat Shmona road is one of the two feeders for all military traffic into Southern Lebanon, the former leading to the coastal highway through Tyre and Sidon, the latter leading to the eastern front up to the Bekaa Valley.

Anyone driving along the Kiryat Shmona road, especially after coming from the broad well-engineered roads of Central Galilee, cannot fail to understand the psychological factors behind the large number of accidents. Many of them fatal, that have occurred in the Hula Valley over the past years.

The road today is dominated by tank carriers and flatbed trucks carrying a brace of Zeldas APC's each,

whose width extends well over the undefined midway line of the road. When these behemoths are forced to crawl along at 30 km an hour, as they often are on some of the upswings, they constitute a constant temptation to the long row of cars piled up behind to overtake them, even when the winding road makes it impossible to see oncoming traffic.

Most drivers take care; the few who don't, when their recklessness and impatience are combined with bad luck, contribute to the shocking accident statistics for this stretch of highway.

THE ONLY evidence of any attempt to widen the road and eliminate some of its blind curves is encountered over a tiny stretch just outside Kiryat Shmona itself. The explanation for the desultory pace of this essential work is budgetary limitations.

This is infuriating to anyone who's been to Southern Lebanon in

the last year and seen that backwater area crisscrossed by a network of excellent roads pushed through by the IDF for its own military purposes, one of which is to save the lives of Israeli soldiers serving there.

To argue that the Kiryat Shmona road is less a military highway than the roads bulldozed through the hills of Southern Lebanon by the IDF, would be the height of bureaucratic obfuscation. Surely the lives lost in Hula Valley accidents during the last year or so are no less precious than those lost in Lebanon.

Wouldn't it make sense to widen and straighten the Hula road from the same military budgets that have bulldozed and paved the life-saving roads of southern Lebanon, rather than from the coffers of the penurious Public Works Department? It would certainly be faster.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

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WITH FIVE YEARS and \$400 million invested so far in Project Renewal, it is possible now to arrive at an independent, objective assessment of whether the programme is achieving its goal of comprehensive rehabilitation of the country's deprived towns and neighbourhoods.

According to the first report of an international evaluation board appointed to assess the project's progress, the answer is "not yet." The board of 11 social scientists from the U.S., Britain and Israel is headed by Prof. Arnold Gurin of the Heller School of Social Welfare at Brandeis University in Boston.

The panel was formed in late 1980 and during the past several years has commissioned \$600,000 worth of research to study the operation and — what is more important — the impact of Project Renewal on the hundreds of thousands of residents of disadvantaged areas.

Since most of the research is still in progress, the report's findings are presented in a cautious and tentative light, with no overall assessment of how well the project is doing.

This has not stopped the office of Deputy Housing Minister Moshe Katsav, who is the government coordinator of the project, from telling visiting UJA groups that the review panel has "praised" the project in its first report, which was issued several months ago.

THE AUTHOR of the report, Dr. Shimon Shapiro, of the School of Social Work at Tel Aviv University, said in response to questions from *The Jerusalem Post*, that the first attempt by the board to make a comprehensive assessment of the impact of the project will not be possible before the end of 1984.

But by that time, the project will have been phased out in several neighbourhoods, and the winding down process will be under way in many others.

Physical and social rehabilitation programmes began in 30 neighbourhoods and towns in 1978, and now encompass 84 areas. The 13 newest areas were included over a year ago, but so far only limited-scale improvements in infrastructure (streets, sewage, parks and lighting) have begun.

The money for social programmes in the 13 areas has not been formally allocated yet. During the last five years, a total of \$400m. has been spent, \$250m. provided by the government and \$150m. from Jewish communities abroad channeled through the Jewish Agency.

ONE OF THE AIMS of the project is to encourage the neighbourhood residents to participate in community affairs. This is done mainly through the local steering committees appointed or elected in each renewal area, which are supposed to contain an equal number of residents and government and Agency officials.

These committees work out an annual plan and budget for renewal programmes, which is passed up to an inter-governmental committee for approval.

While the evaluation report noted with approval that resident participation through the steering committees, subcommittees, and other neighbourhood bodies has become a fact, the available data did not permit any conclusions about how effective or satisfying this participation is.

Furthermore, the report said that it could not yet be determined how much influence the steering committees really have in the planning and budgeting process.

A Hebrew University political scientist who studied the renewal process in several localities has concluded that the goal of resident participation is not taken seriously by most government agencies, and that the local authorities view the neighbourhood elections sponsored by renewal as a threat to their power.

The Post's Charles Hoffman looks at an interim report on Project Renewal

No rush to judgment



(Mike Goldberg)

participation is not taken seriously by most government agencies, and that the local authorities view the neighbourhood elections sponsored by renewal as a threat to their power.

Dr. David Deri, who completed his study several months ago, formerly worked in the office of the first government coordinator of the project, Prof. Yigael Yadin.

IN EXPLAINING its strategy of evaluation, the report said researchers must examine whether the programmes implemented through renewal are in addition to regular programmes that the neighbourhoods would have benefited from had the project never come into being.

This was, after all, one of the main justifications for Project Renewal when it was set up. There would be little justification, it was reasoned, to create new bureaucratic frameworks and hire dozens of project managers, coordinators, supervisors and other officials to run the project if all it would do would be to provide services to disadvantaged areas that would have — or should have — been provided anyway through regular government channels.

Here the report has put its finger on a key issue that has long since been smothered in the cascade of "progress reports" emanating from the Jewish Agency and Katsav's office. The renewal PR machine makes no distinction between the programmes that it has started or significantly expanded and the programmes that were operating in

the neighbourhoods already, but are now paid for by Project Renewal. Like any other propaganda machine, the goal is to spew out figures showing "more."

THERE IS ALSO the touchy issue of the "would" versus the "should." Many areas targeted for renewal should have received certain regular government services over the years, but did not. This could have been due to outright neglect on the part of government agencies, or to a gap between good intentions and available funds.

Whether these areas would have eventually received their due even if Project Renewal had not appeared on the scene is now a moot point.

There are also cases where it would have been unwise to continue or augment certain government programmes that existed before renewal came into being. The project's special contribution in this case would be to stimulate government agencies to devise new approaches to the problems of the disadvantaged to replace those that had failed.

So when the public relations machine cranks out figures showing "more," it should not automatically be assumed that this is all to the good.

Some examples of these problems in determining the special contribution of Project Renewal can be culled from the evaluation report and from other sources.

Over 60 per cent of renewal funds have been spent by the Housing Ministry in improving the neglected housing and infrastructure in the neighbourhoods.

If the project had brought "more of the same," that would have been disastrous. It was actually short-sighted housing policies in the 1950s and 1960s that helped make these areas into slums in need of renewal.

First, the authorities concentrated new immigrants, young couples and those relocated from previous slums in public housing projects. Then it encouraged the more successful or ambitious families to move out with the aid of subsidized government mortgages.

That left mainly the aged, the social cases and the poor, which blighted these areas with a stigma and accelerated their physical deterioration.

MOST OF those left in the public-housing projects were tenants paying heavily subsidized rents, with little motivation to keep their buildings in good condition.

The public companies responsible for these areas — Amikar and Amigur — also failed miserably to maintain them properly. A recent Housing Ministry report on its programmes in Project Renewal even admits this.

Around 70 per cent of the Housing Ministry's renewal budget goes for improving infrastructure and for giving the dreary *shikunim* an external face-lift. Should the project get credit for funding the improvements that should have been made anyway over the years?

Other aspects of the Housing Ministry's renewal policies, however, perhaps do deserve credit for trying to correct the mistakes of the past.

For example, instead of encouraging the better-off residents of the neighbourhoods to leave, the project offers them generous loans to buy their flats and to expand and renovate them. It also organizes house committees so that the external renovations made now will be kept up in the future.

The minister now points with pride to the 5,360 flats that have been expanded and renovated by their owners with renewal funds. But it should be mentioned that when the idea was first broached to the housing authorities by a team of planners and sociologists from the Technion, the officials scoffed at the notion and initially failed to see the potential in it for upgrading the neighbourhoods both physically and socially.

WITH THE Education Ministry programmes in Project Renewal, a different sort of problem arises in determining whether the neighbourhoods are getting more through the project than they would have without it. The education system has for some years been trying to develop special programmes for the disadvantaged aimed at helping them overcome cultural or environmental barriers to learning or compensate for limited opportunities.

In 1975, the ministry started the "educational welfare project" aimed at improving skills and opportunities in disadvantaged schools and neighbourhoods.

Then along came Project Renewal, with millions of dollars of Jewish Agency money looking for

programmes to fund. Today, the educational welfare project operates in 84 settlements, 52 of which are also Project Renewal areas.

Renewal funds have thus been used to ease the burden on the ministry budget, so that now about half of the early-childhood programmes for the disadvantaged in renewal areas and 88 per cent of the informal education activities for youth are financed by the Jewish Agency.

The Tehila programme that teaches illiterate adults reading and writing started before Project Renewal, but today 92 per cent of it in renewal areas is funded by the Agency.

IF THE FUNDS provided by the Agency for these and other programmes in renewal areas simply enabled the Education Ministry to shift the money elsewhere that was originally earmarked for them, then what special contribution has the project made?

Or if the Agency money enabled programmes to continue and expand that otherwise would have fallen victim to budget cuts, then this means that Project Renewal is merely a smoke-screen for doing what should have been done in the first place.

The programmes of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs also exhibit some of these tendencies. The figures played up by the project show an increasing number of day-care centres for children and clubs for the aged, many built with Agency money. But this is what the

ministry would have been doing anyway had its development budget not been drastically cut over the last few years. The funds remaining are simply used for projects not covered by renewal, although they may be no less deserving.

In the area of vocational training and employment, though, the ministry was compelled by the project to look for an innovative solution to some of the problems of the slum residents.

IN ISRAEL'S full-employment economy, the problem for disadvantaged groups is not the availability of jobs but lack of skills and motivation. It took renewal workers several years to realize that many of the jobless young people in the neighbourhoods were unfamiliar with, or wary of, the government employment service and vocational training agencies.

Officials in these frameworks sometimes lacked the patience or knack in dealing with the slum youth.

During the last two years, the ministry has opened "manpower development centres" in many renewal areas to make direct contact with slum youth, and help them utilize the opportunities available by explaining how to navigate the maze of government bureaucracy.

The centres have also sponsored training courses for those who want to upgrade their skills and job potential.

IN TWO AREAS it is clear that Project Renewal created opportunities that otherwise would not have been available: the encouragement to take an active part in community affairs, and the contact with the Diaspora communities "twinning" with the renewal areas.

The evaluation report summarized a study of neighbourhood-Diaspora relations conducted by Dr. Daniel Elazar and Dr. Paul King. They concluded that despite tensions and misunderstandings in the first stage, the contacts are now working to the mutual satisfaction of both sides.

They said that the handling of visits to renewal neighbourhoods by members of the twinned communities has improved, but that much could still be done to improve the programmes for Diaspora volunteers who work in the neighbourhoods.

The researchers found that the large, wealthy and well-organized communities abroad were able to help the local neighbourhoods more effectively than the "clusters" of smaller Diaspora communities often put together to aid renewal areas.

The more influential Diaspora communities were also more effective in pressing the authorities in Israel to take action on renewal matters.

The Jewish Agency "ran out" of new Diaspora candidates for twinning last year, and must now find twins for future renewal areas among those already matched. Recently, several Diaspora communities, such as Baltimore, Los Angeles, Boston and South Africa, have been persuaded to take on a second renewal area.

In its conclusion, the evaluation report deals with one aspect of the project that was regarded as an article of faith until recently: the five-year time span for the completion of the project.

The report said that "no one could provide a good reason why five years was selected as the appropriate period for renewal." Last year, Katsav conceded that the project would continue at least until the end of the decade.

About 40 smaller areas have yet to be included in the project, and budget cuts preclude any of them from entering it this year.



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מכון מן המזרח



Tracks through Tel Aviv

THE CRUSH of traffic in Tel Aviv represents a major planning failure. The city is not overcrowded with people, it is overcrowded with vehicles. Private cars through the place, parking on pavements. The availability of buses helps, but they cannot replace the existing car traffic.

They would be able to in part if they could cut down travel time. They can't do that, they are impeded by holdups. People continue to go by car because the buses are slow. They are slow because of those private cars which jam the roads. It is a vicious circle, which the government does nothing to break.

It can be broken by instituting a system of rail transport. There are three alternatives. One of them is to build a subway. It is the costliest option. Construction work in the streets would aggravate existing chaos, and the job would take ages to complete.

A cheaper idea, backed fervently by Jerusalem architect Maurice Segal, is to build an elevated railway on concrete pylons. He advocates an electric monorail, running silently on rubber tyres. This has become a popular transport system in the world's most go-ahead country, Japan.

The advantage is that, like the subway, it would traverse the heart of Tel Aviv. Starting from Holon, the proposed train-route on his map proceeds to Mikve Israel railway station in the south, then turns west along Kibbutz Galuyot Street to Jaffa.

At Jerusalem Boulevard it switches northwards and enters Tel Aviv, going along (or rather, above) Rothschild to the former Tel Aviv zoo, near the Town Hall. Thence it continues along Ibn Gabirol and east again into Arlosoroff, terminating at Railway Station North.

Cost burdens would be swelled by the need to make the elevated railway plunge below the earth's surface and turn temporarily into a subway at the Habimah-Mann Auditorium complex, possibly continuing under Chen Boulevard too, owing to the difficulty of crossing Malkiel Israel Square, site of the municipality. The railway would surface at the former zoo.

The third and cheapest solution — favoured by the Transport Ministry and given strong backing in a survey published by the Israel Institute of Transportation Planning and Research (IITPR) in May — is to use a facility already being built: the Nahal Ayalon freeway.

NAHAL AYALON is a wadi, running north and south parallel with Tel

By DAVID KRIVINE/Jerusalem Post Correspondent

Aviv's main avenues (Ben-Yehuda, Ibn Gabirol, Derech Petah Tikva) but further inland. Built up in that wadi over the last decade is a multi-lane ring road, designed to let traffic from the north by-pass the metropolis and continue south without intruding into the congested urban road system.

Along this new highway, place has been left for a railway line to link the two existing stations, Tel Aviv North and Mikve Israel, thus permitting, if desired, a continuous train journey from Haifa via Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The Transport Ministry's intention is to exploit the railway track also for the suburban line. Starting in Petah Tikva, the railway stations would be: Stadium (Ramat Gan), University (Ramat Aviv), Bayit (north Tel Aviv), mainline Railway Station North (Arlosoroff Street), Ha-Shalom (Kirya), Yitzhak Sadeh (Cinemas), Hagana (the new bus terminal) and Mikve Israel (the southern railway station).

The advantages are that the infrastructure is there — ground-bed built, right-of-way costs defrayed, bridges (taking the roadways over Nahal Ayalon) constructed. The project could therefore be finished quickly. "The freeway should be ready according to plan by 1987. If work on the railroad starts right now, it should be operational six months after that date," opines Gideon Ha-Shimshoni, head of the IITPR.

The attraction of the rail system is speed of travel. The report weighs up two alternatives for the suburban line: a diesel-train system which would require an investment of only \$39m., and an electrical system, costing two-thirds more — or \$65m. The costlier electric system wins approval, mainly because of superior acceleration.

The slower diesel would need a 15-minute interval between trains. Electric trains could be run every two minutes without risk. This difference is cardinal. Assuming that travellers on the route number 100,000 a day by 1995, the flow at peak times would be 8,000 per hour.

To cope with that, 12 trains an hour are necessary, or one every five minutes. Cost per traveller would be \$0.22 on a diesel train from Petah Tikva to Tel Aviv, or \$0.33 on an electric train — which is the fare charged by Egged for the bus journey today.

ALL THESE calculations are based on the assumption that the demand is there and that the predicted number of passengers would materialize. A resident in Petah

Tikva who wants to get to his workplace in the Kirya each day would have the choice between a costly, effortful car-journey taking 45 minutes, with a parking problem at the end of it, and relaxed travel in a train for which he does not have to wait (because the service is so frequent), reaching his destination in 18 minutes.

There is little doubt that he would opt for the train. Many bus travellers would likewise switch to the train because of the time factor. (A trip by bus takes even longer than by car.)

The disadvantage of the suburban line is that it does not cross the heart of Tel Aviv, which Segal's monorail does. The disadvantage of the monorail is that it would cost a great deal more to erect (all those pylons, as well as the railway stations above ground), and it would to some extent disfigure the areas through which it passes.

Is our Petah Tikva resident going to use the suburban line — if he works in Allenby Street? The prospect is admittedly less appealing. His closest station would be Yitzhak Sadeh, facing him with a walk of almost 30 minutes to reach the office. A good feeder-service of buses might help, if it could be arranged.

Close coordination between bus and train services is in fact essential if the arrangement is to work. The public transport system in the Tel Aviv zone must be placed under a single owner, either Dan and Egged, or else a roof company controlling both branches of travel.

Then it would not matter if travellers jettisoned the bus in favour of the train. They would be releasing spare bus capacity for manning the feeder-services.

THE RAILWAY may cover its costs by 1995 when the traffic is large, but what about the intermediate period? Suggested is the purchase in stage one of 22 coaches instead of the ultimate 44. The trains would be run at intervals of eight minutes instead of five during the morning and evening rush. That would still be an acceptable frequency, and investment over the next four years would come to only \$49m. (instead of \$65m.)

Supporters of the suburban line add: although the site of the Nahal Ayalon route on Tel Aviv's periphery is truly a disadvantage, the shortcomings may be mitigated with the passage of time. Urban development would be attracted in an easterly direction towards the railway — countering (incidentally)

the undesirable present trend, which is to extend along the coastal strip north of Tel Aviv.

The point in favour of building some kind of commuter railroad, whether a monorail travelling through the heart of the city or a suburban service running along its edge, is that Israel is growing, and Greater Tel Aviv is growing with it. The IITPR report foresees a population increase for the zone from 1.4m. in 1982 to 1.75m. in 1995. The number of vehicles is expected to rise in the same period from 182,000 to 385,000 (if that is physically possible).

Moreover, growth will not stop in 1995. Meanwhile, roads cannot be increased further inside the built-up areas, beyond the addition of the Nahal Ayalon highway. Experts forecast an eventual extension of the suburban line from Petah Tikva in the north to Roeh Ha'Ayin and Kfar Saba, and from Mikve Israel in the south to Holon, Lod and Ramla. All the above will happen, that is sure, the only question being when. The initial investment must therefore be made sometime, the only question, again, being when.

WELL, WHAT ABOUT RIGHT NOW? The need among the citizens affected is already critical. Construction of the suburban line is cheap, relative to what it offers. The groundwork has been laid by the Nahal Ayalon Company, it is a pity not to complete what has already been started.

The system will no doubt run at a loss during its first decade. The monorail system would be much more expensive to construct, though we should mention in its favour that it may carry more people and earn more money (but then again it would have greater capital costs to defray). Either way there is a deficit.

So what? Israel's entire public transport system runs at a deficit anyway. The loss does not have to grow. A glance at the Treasury budget for 1983 shows an approved expenditure by the state of \$283m. per annum (in local currency) on cheapening bus travel.

There is money and to spare for financing a new metropolitan commuter rail system in the Tel Aviv zone — if the giant subsidy is allocated differently. What, after all, is more important — to modernize an antiquated public-transport system in the country's biggest urban agglomeration, saving time, frayed nerves, wear-and-tear on vehicles and improving the area's ecology, or to cheapen Israel's bus fares by a few percentage points?

Which is the right order of priorities? It is for the public to decide.

Hearing Simon and Garfunkel's songs, seeing these legends-in-their-lifetime on our own home field, and having three generations cheer and howl in delight, made the event the most memorable rock happening ever to take place in Israel. Paul Simon didn't cry at my concert. But I did, and that was enough for me.

One final word about the Ramat Gan Stadium, which seems to be turning into a popular rock-concert spot. The facilities called for, some unknown reason "toilets" are outrageous: sinks without taps; filthy holes in the floor clogged with waste and a thick layer of black dirt, drove both men and women to the bushes outside. It is hard to believe that the stadium cannot offer decent toilets.

Another disturbing factor during the concert was the tons of blazing, dazzling lights which were turned on after every single song, and throughout some, from the stage into the audience's eyes. I understand the concert was being filmed by some company, and that Simon and Garfunkel gave it for charity purposes. But the audience had paid good money to see the show.

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FIRST AID

Magen David Adam first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101, Dun Kerson (Ramat Gan, Beer Brak, Givatayim) — 781111.

Ashdod 2222, Ashkelon 2333, Bat Yam 5855/6, BeerSheva 7833, Eilat 7233, Hadera 2233, Holon 8033/4, Netanya 9233/3.

Rape Crisis Centre (24

Sports

Mickey to the rescue

By DON GOULD
Post-Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Maccabi Tel Aviv's basketball team survived the scare of their lives last night when they only beat Maccabi Ramat Gan 82-81 through a jump shot by Mickey

Berkowitz with less than a minute left to play.

Tel Aviv had led 50-44 at the half, but Ramat Gan fought back tenaciously, tied the scores at 74 all, and even led 81-80 with 70 seconds left to play. Then came Berkowitz's great shot.

Berkowitz led the scorers for the winners with 24, but Doron Jamochee was the top overall scorer with 27. The Diskin Stadium, where the game was played, was packed.

Phillies romp home

NEW YORK (AP). — The Philadelphia Phillies, led by Bo Diaz's five hits and Joe Morgan's four hits, clinched the National League East title on Wednesday with a 13-6 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Diaz belted two home runs to highlight a 19-hit attack while Mike Schmidt hit his major league-leading 40th home run and a triple. The victory insured Philadelphia's fifth Divisional title in eight years and its first since 1980, the year they won their only World Series.

It was the 12th win in 13 games for the Phillies. Reliever Willie Hernandez, 9-54, got the victory while Dick Ruthven — who was traded by Philadelphia to Chicago for Hernandez this season — got the loss and fell to 12-12.

The Phillies went into the game needing either one victory or a loss by Pittsburgh to clinch the Division. The Atlanta Braves, meanwhile, neared elimination in the NL West when they split a two-night double-header with the Houston Astros. Atlanta won the opener 3-1 on Pascual Perez's four-hitter, dropped the second game 5-1 as Houston rookie Kevin Bass scored on reliever Terry Forster's wild pitch to ignite a four-run eighth inning.

The loss reduced Los Angeles' magic number for clinching the NL West to one. The Dodgers played in San Diego on Wednesday night.

Darryl Strawberry drove in three

runs, two with his 26th home run of the season, to lead the New York Mets over the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-2. Mario Soto pitched a five-hitter for his career-high 17th victory as the Cincinnati Reds beat the San Francisco Giants 5-4. Soto is now 17-13.

Bryn Smith threw a four-hitter as the Montreal Expos downed the St. Louis Cardinals 3-0.

In the American League, Greg Luzinski's 31st home run of the season, a two-run blast, broke a fifth-inning tie and carried the Chicago White Sox over the Oakland A's 5-3. Rich Dotson, 21-7, got the win.

Larry Herndon's two-run homer keyed an eight-run second inning as the Detroit Tigers topped the Baltimore Orioles 9-5.

Bob Ojeda, with relief help from Bob Stanley, won his sixth straight game in September to help the Boston Red Sox past the New York Yankees 3-2. Robin Yount's two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning tied the score, and Ben Oglivie then belted a two-run homer with two outs to lift the Milwaukee Brewers over the Cleveland Indians 6-4.

Pete Filson celebrated his 25th birthday by teaming with Ron Davis on an eight-hitter to carry the Minnesota Twins over the Texas Rangers 3-0.

In late AL games, Dave Collins drove in three runs to carry the Toronto Blue Jays past the California Angels 5-3 and Willie Aikens drove in five runs with two runs and George Brett homered and drove in four runs to lead the Kansas City Royals over the Seattle Mariners 11-8.

Wednesday's games
National League
Philadelphia 13, Chicago 6; Atlanta 3-1, Houston 1-5 (double-header New York 4, Pittsburgh 2); Cincinnati 5, San Francisco 4; Montreal 3, St. Louis 0.American League
Chicago 5, Oakland 2; Detroit 9, Baltimore 5; Boston 3, New York 2; Milwaukee 6, Cleveland 4; Minnesota 3, Texas 0; Toronto 5, California 3; Kansas City 11, Seattle 8.

Gaekwad's 201 brightens rain-marred Test

JULLUNDUR, India (AP). — Indian opener Anshuman Gaekwad hit a career-best knock of 201 runs yesterday as the rain-marred second test in the current Pakistan-India cricket series crawled to a tame draw.

At close, the visitors were 16 without losing a wicket after the home side took a 37-run first innings lead.

About 380 minutes of play was lost in the test due to rain. The first test at Bangalore also ended in a draw because of inclement weather.

The third and final test is scheduled to begin next Wednesday in the Central Indian city of Nagpur.

Scores: Pakistan 337 and 16 for no wicket. India 374.



Australia 11 syndicate head Alan Bond lets out an exultant roar as he and skipper John Bertrand finally get their hands on the America's Cup.

America's Cup travels in secret from the New York Yacht Club

By WILL GRIMSLEY
AP Special Correspondent

NEW YORK (AP). — They toasted her with champagne and then sent the revered America's Cup on a sentimental but top secret journey, first by armored truck the 257 km (160 miles) to Newport, Rhode Island, then off across the Pacific to Perth, Australia.

To the very end, the staid old New York Yacht Club took no chances. The cloak-and-dagger manner in which the lumpy silver ewer was unbolted from its base and finally turned over to the Aussies was something right out of a mystery film.

On Wednesday, 40-odd hours after the end of the historic series off Rhode Island Sound and 24 hours after the trophy was given away, only a bomb-proof glass case rested on the octagonal oak table in the club's luxurious Manhattan quarters, where it had been bolted down for most of 132 years.

"We will put both the case and the table in storage and save them for the cup's return," said Fleet Capt. Bill Foulk, Chairman of the New York Yacht Club House Committee, and the man responsible for

the security of the vessel. "We are meeting now to determine which of our trophies will be put in its place — temporarily, you understand."

Foulk explained how the cup was unbolted, shortly after word of Liberty's defeat in the final race on Monday, and transported in strictest security overnight to Newport, where it was formally presented on Tuesday to Alan Bond, head of the victorious Australia 11 syndicate.

"Most of our people were in Newport," Foulk said. "But there were some members here for dinner. They gathered in the trophy room for a farewell toast and then the disassembly began."

"Tears? Oh, there was certainly sadness."

Foulk said plans for transfer of the cup were made with Brinks Inc., the armored car company accustomed to transporting millions of dollars. "The president of Brinks cooperated with us in the details," he said.

After the cup was unbolted and carefully packaged — one package for the cup and another for the base — it was placed in a Brinks truck.

In a move aimed at foiling possible subplots, Foulk said, Brinks

trucks and crews were shuffled so no one could know exactly in which truck the cup travelled.

"There were three armed guards in the truck," he said. "All equipped with direct radio contact with police. An unmarked car with similar electronic apparatus followed the entire route."

The cup reached Newport at 2:15 a.m., where it was met by two squad cars of police, which escorted the Brinks truck to one of the obscure mansions, already under guard. At 9 a.m. two additional squad cars joined in escorting the trophy to the Marble House, once the home of the late America's Cup skipper Harold Vanderbilt.

There, without incident and in an atmosphere of cordiality, the misshapen, bottomless old trophy, which originally cost \$500 was turned over to Bond, Skipper John Bertrand and his dauntless crew.

There may have been a tear or two, accompanied by a sigh of relief.

"Holding the cup for 132 years creates a lot of pressure," Foulk said. "True, it's tough finally to lose, but it may create new interest in yacht racing."

Only plucks Rakefet at last

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Reporter

RAMAT HASHARON. — Only Bialostocki squeezed past last year's runner-up Ilana Berger 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, while Binyamini edged Sagit Doron 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, in a 150-minute encounter. Only two hours earlier, Doron had completed a 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Sarit Shalev in the girls' under-18 final. Proof of her stamina was the fact that she had also needed three hours to get past Shalev 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 on Tuesday night in women's quarter-final play.

Amos Mansdorf had no such difficulties in regaining his 1981 under-18 crown, though Amit Naor had a set point against him in the semi-finals before succumbing 7-6, 6-2. In the last round, Mansdorf cruised past Menashe Teur 6-2, 6-3, after Teur had upset defending champion Russell Myers 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 in the penultimate round. In the boys' under-16 final, Naor defeated Marcel Hershaft 6-3, 6-4, while in the corresponding girls' event Yael Vitale came through 6-3, 6-4 against Meirav Sharoni.

The hard-hitting Binyamini — who won the women's national crown in 1981 but was sidelined by injury last season — started off well against Bialostocki in a mainly baseline duel between the two 19-year-old soldiers. But Bialostocki began to mix her game to good effect in the second set, scoring at the net from time to time and outwitting her opponent with the occasional perfect drop-shot. After breaking Binyamini in the first game of the third set, Bialostocki was always in command, as she went on to victory, thus ending a series of three straight defeats at the hands of Binyamini.

In Wednesday's semi-finals,

Bialostocki squeezed past last year's runner-up Ilana Berger 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, while Binyamini edged Sagit Doron 6-1, 2-6, 6-4, in a 150-minute encounter. Only two hours earlier, Doron had completed a 6-3, 4-6, 6-1 victory over Sarit Shalev in the girls' under-18 final. Proof of her stamina was the fact that she had also needed three hours to get past Shalev 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 on Tuesday night in women's quarter-final play.

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In Wednesday's semi-finals,



Orly Bialostocki. (IPPA)

Other winners in the junior championships were: under-14, Amir Ben-Mordechai and Hagit Chayon; under-12, Guy Eyal and Dana Carmi; under-10, Yuvel Toledano and Roma Mayer; under-nine, Asaf Tischler and Galit Zinger.

The sports pages are edited by Philip Gillon and Yaron Kenan.

SOCCER PREVIEW
Maccabi TA look hot

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Two teams that started the new soccer season on the right foot with wins last Saturday, Maccabi Tel Aviv in Netanya and Hapoel Lod at home, clash at the Bloomfield Stadium tomorrow.

The Tel Avivians will start strong favorites, especially if their strikers Vicky Peretz and Benny Tabak are back in the team after injuries. Maccabi's 18-year-old soldier Eli Dricks looks likely to develop into a potent striker, and scored his team's first goal of the season.

Yaacov Buzaglo looked sharp for Lod last week, and will be joined in attack by Shlomo Chaviv and Yitzhak Zeitoun. There may not be much in it at the end of the day, but home ground advantage should tell in Maccabi's favour.

The two unexpected losers of the opening day, Hapoel Beersheba (to

Shimshon) and Maccabi Netanya, face each other in Beersheba. The Negev team ended last season with a flourish and, at their best, Eli Weizmann, Rafi Eliahi, Shalom Avitan and Herzl Pitussi can cause trouble to the best defenses. But a visiting attack that includes Oded Machness, Moshe Garani and Benny Lamm can get goals anywhere.

The in-form Shimshon team, with Gideon Danti, Shlomo Mizrahi and Meir Ben Shitrit, should have little difficulty disposing of Maccabi Jaffa. Betar Tel Aviv are faced with a stiffer task against visiting Maccabi Haifa. Hapoel Tel Aviv, led by Moshe Sinai, Shabtay Levy and Rifat Turk — all of whom looked in good shape when they played in the national team against Uruguay in midweek — look too powerful for Hapoel Yehud, though the latter will be performing in front of their own supporters.

Real and Ajax are really axed

Post Sports Staff, Agencies

Real Madrid, one of the greatest names in world soccer, were bundled ignominiously out of the UEFA Cup on Wednesday night by little known Sparta of Prague.

Trailing 3-2 from the first leg in Prague, Real appeared before 60,000 spectators at home, and only managed to scrape a 1-1 draw, thus losing on aggregate. It was said humiliation for a famous club.

Another great team of yesterday, Ajax of Amsterdam, was eliminated by Olympiacos of Piraeus 2-0. (2-0 on aggregate.)

In other games in the European Champions Cup, Cup-Winners Cup and UEFA Cup, British clubs produced some successes to wipe out some of the mourning caused by the English national team's defeat last week, but, of course, the clubs are reinforced by Scots, Welshmen, Irish and even foreigners.

A Scot, Kenny Dalglish, scored twice in Liverpool's 5-0 win over Danish champions Odense at Anfield. Manchester United, facing the uphill task when playing in Czechoslovakia against Dukla Prague after drawing 1-1 at Old Trafford in the Cup-Winners Cup, pulled off a good 2-2 draw, thus going through to the next round under the "Away Goals" rule.

Tottenham Hotspur beat Drogheda of Ireland 4-0, making it 14-0 on aggregate. Watford wiped out a 1-3 deficit to beat Kaiserslautern 3-0. (4-3 on aggregate). Aston Villa thrashed Guimaraes of Portugal 5-0.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS' CUP
Rahva Vana Es of Hungary beat Vikingur of Iceland 2-0 (4-1 on aggregate); Barcelona beat

Maccabi Tel Aviv 2-0 (7-1); Beffica of Portugal beat Linfield of Ireland 3-2 (7-2); Dundee United beat Hammarby of Malta 3-0 (6-0); Olympiacos of Piraeus beat Ajax of Amsterdam 2-0 (2-0); Dynamo of Minsk go through after drawing with Grasshoppers of Zurich 2-2 (1-1 first leg) under "Away Goals" rule; Athletic de Bilbao defeated Lech Poznan of Poland 4-0 (8-2); Standard of Liege beat Leixles of Luxembourg 4-1 (11-3 aggregate); Liverpool beat Odense of Denmark 5-0 (6-0 aggregate); SKA of Sofia go through despite losing 1-4 to Omonia of Cyprus, because they had won 3-0 in the first leg, and got a goal in their away match; Partizan of Belgrade drew 0-0 with Viking of Stavanger, but go through on a 5-1 aggregate; Dynamo Berlin beat Jeunesse Esch of Luxembourg 2-0 (6-1 on aggregate); Budapest Honved beat Larissa of Budapest 3-2 on aggregate; Dynamo Tiraspol beat best Kaupji Lahti of Finland 4-0 on aggregate.

CUP-WINNERS CUP (Aggregate scores)
Partizan of Belgrade beat Dynamo Zagreb 2-2 by virtue of away goal; Glasgow Rangers beat Valletta of Malta 10-0; Borussia of Dortmund beat Farnborough of Cyprus 7-3; New Nijmegen beat Brann of Bergen 2-1; Juventus of Turin beat Lechia of Gdansk 10-2; Bohemians of Prague beat Aek Athens of Athens 5-0; Ujpest Dozsa beat Ferencváros of Hungary 4-0; Hammarby of Stockholm beat Nordsjælland of Denmark 4-0; Maccabi Tel Aviv go through on "Away Goals" rule after drawing 3-3 with Dukla Prague; Spartak Varna beat Mersin Idmanlyu of Turkey 1-0; Servette of Geneva beat Bezen of Luxembourg 9-1.UEFA CUP (Aggregate scores)
Tottenham Hotspur beat Drogheda of Ireland 11-0; Anderlecht of Belgium beat Bryne of Norway 5-2; Roma beat Gothenburg 4-2; Aberdeen beat Akranes of Iceland 2-1; Barcelona beat Maccabi Tel Aviv 7-1; Juventus beat Gdansk 10-2; Bayern Munich beat Larissa of Cyprus 10-0; Sporting of Lisbon beat Servette of Geneva 4-0; Internazionale of Milan beat Trabzonspor of Turkey 2-1; Sparta of Prague beat Real Madrid 4-3; Watford, beaten 3-1 in the first leg, beat Kaiserslautern of West Germany 4-3; Feyenoord of Rotterdam beat St. Mirren of Scotland 3-0; Hajduk Split beat Romania's Universitatea 4-1; Aston Villa beat Guimaraes of Portugal 5-0; Sturm Graz beat Sparta Prague 6-2; PSV Eindhoven beat Ferencváros of Budapest 6-2; Austria Vienna beat Aris Bonnevoie 15-0; Levski Spartak beat VFB Stuttgart 2-1; Rakhov Salomon beat Lokomotiv of Bulgaria 5-2; Verona beat Red Star Belgrade 4-2; Budapest Honved beat FC Larissa 3-2; Sparta Rotterdam beat Coleraine of Northern Ireland 5-1; Antwerp of Belgium beat HFC Zurich 8-1; Radnicki Nis beat St. Gall of Switzerland 5-1.

Jaundice can't stop him

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Though still recovering from an attack of jaundice, Israel's top international bowler Cecil Brankay this week reached the penultimate round of the 70-draw competition. While Gordon only scraped home 21-20 against Lee Newman on the final hit, Jankelowitz suffered a shock 21-18 to Bernice Pillemer after their rubber went to an astonishing 33 heads.

In men's over-60 singles competition, title-holder Syd Trevis faces Harry Kaplan in the final. The tournament manager is Lionel Gilchrist.

After struggling past unseeded Peerutin 21-19 in the second round of the 75-draw, No. 2 seed Brankay registered comfortable victories against Gordon Seef, Ben Newman and Okkie Rabinowitz to earn a last-round game against fellow international Jack Trappier. In his semi-final, Trappier defeated Selwyn Melzer 21-16.

Helen Gordon Miriam

Jankelowitz — both three-time winners of the women's national singles title — had mixed fortunes this week after each had safely reached the penultimate round of the 70-draw competition. While Gordon only scraped home 21-20 against Lee Newman on the final hit, Jankelowitz suffered a shock 21-18 to Bernice Pillemer after their rubber went to an astonishing 33 heads.

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Helen Gordon Miriam

Still the King

HARTFORD, Connecticut (AP). — Billie Jean King posted a 6-4, 6-4 victory over Virginia Wade of England to win the Ladies' Legends Title in the U.S. Women's Indoor Tennis Championships at Trinity College.

Sobers slams cricket ninnies

LONDON (AP). — Helms, arm pads and other recently-introduced additions to a batsman's protective equipment are detracting from the game, says former West Indies captain Sir Garfield Sobers, one of the greatest cricketers of all time.

"They might give a player a lot more confidence but it's really not self-confidence in his own ability," Sobers told The Standard, London's evening newspaper.

In London to play in a charity match between an Old World team and an Old England eleven, Sobers, now 47, commented: "If I were batting today I wouldn't wear them. There's a bit of pride still left in me and I like to think I've got a bat to protect myself."

Sobers, who scored over 8,000 runs in 93 tests including 26 centuries, added: "That's what the game is all about — being able to use the bat. When you can't, it's time to give the game up."

Former Australian batsman Neil Harvey, who averaged more than 48 in test matches added: "I find it difficult to see why batsmen use helmets. I faced bowlers just as fast as they are today. Actually, I think wearing helmets affects a batsman's technique. If you haven't got a helmet, you have to use your feet to hit the ball or get out of the way. If you can pick up the line and use your feet accordingly, you won't get hit on the head."

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NORWAY	KRONE	8.5870	8.6733
DENMARK	KRONE	6.6525	6.7204
FINLAND	MARK	11.1785	11.2909
CANADA	DOLLAR	51.3527	51.8689
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	56.8010	57.3719
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Switzerland	95.8508	94.5019
DM	26.2347	25.8933
French FR	7.8803	7.9008
Dutch G	21.6520	21.4364
Swiss FR	30.0421	29.7428
Swedish KR	8.1678	8.0885
Norwegian KR	8.6728	8.5861
Danish KR	6.7279	6.6808
Finnish MK	11.2966	11.1840
Canadian \$	51.8981	51.3812
Australian \$	57.3880	56.8104
Belgian Fl (10)	58.0370	57.4589
Belgian Fl (10)	11.9469	11.8298
Austrian S (10)	11.7913	11.6738
Austrian S (10)	34.4688	34.1433
Yen (100)	27.0159	26.7458
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Tishre 23, 5744 • Zil-Hijja 23, 1403

Unsettled settlement

THE TALKS between Labour and the Likud on the possibility of putting together a national unity government are to be resumed this morning, but without either the ruling or the opposition party seeming to place any particularly high bets on their ultimate success.

The main stumbling block, as expected, has proved to be the issue of settlements across what the government holds to be a non-existent Green Line. The economy has yet to come up for discussion, and on withdrawal from Lebanon assessments have been at odds. But on settlements the negotiators have discovered, or rather rediscovered, in the words of Labour chairman Shimon Peres, a profound disagreement. This is hardly surprising: for the dispute over settlements mirrors a clash of views on the very concept of a future Israel.

During the past few days spokesmen for the Likud have reaffirmed their unwavering dedication to the precept that — as the premier-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, put it — "The Land of Israel is one and indivisible. It is not up for bargain or sale." The State of Israel, in other words, must sooner or later embrace all the territories occupied in June 1967, even at the cost of adding over a million Palestinian Arabs to its jurisdiction.

The settlements are plainly but an instrument for the realization of this vision. That is why, as Mr. Shamir's cabinet colleague and former rival for the premiership, David Levy, has explained, a policy of selective settlement, which leaves open the option of territorial compromise, is unacceptable, whether proposed by the U.S. or by the Labour Alignment.

This, then, is the nub of the controversy. Believing that a Greater Israel could not stay a peace-loving democracy, the Labour Party advocates continued settlement only in the areas included in the Ailon Plan, thus avoiding the densely populated portions of Judea and Samaria. To the Likud, on the other hand, an Israel without Shechem (Nablus) and Hebron is unthinkable.

Can this conceptual gulf be bridged? Mr. Shamir, who initiated the talks with Mr. Peres, claims that it can. In a newspaper interview he has suggested, most enticingly, that his own views on settlement might not prevail in the cabinet if Labour were to join it. The disagreement on settlement would thus be resolved not through agreed policy guidelines but, on the contrary, by letting decisions be shaped by the fortuitous play of cabinet majorities.

Although the NRP's Ze'evulun Hammer is reported to have urged Mr. Shamir to make this solution his platform, it cannot be taken seriously. It not only would contradict Mr. Shamir's offer to Mr. Peres that they concert a "joint plan of action," and make a mockery of any notion of orderly government, but it is not likely to be actually proposed unless Mr. Shamir were certain that Labour would be but an ineffectual minority within the cabinet.

At most, even if Labour were assured special voting rights in the matter, the party's stand could only affect future but not existing plans for settlement. But the implementation of plans already approved would keep the settlement-builders busy until the next election.

Strangely, this idea — that existing settlement plans remain untouched, but that new plans be subject to a cabinet vote — has been broached as a compromise by the six maverick Liberal Knesset Members who spearheaded the campaign for a national unity government. But if this eccentric idea is the best that even moderate Liberals, who do not exactly swear by a Greater Israel, can come up with, then the chances for a national unity government do not, at least for the moment, seem to be very bright.

PRESIDENT Amin Jemayel has been consistent in his inconstancy. Having reached an agreement with Ariel Sharon in December, he refused to formalize it till May. Having finally formalized it, he has refused to ratify it until the present day. And now, with the shift of power in Lebanon, it is unlikely that he ever will.

When pressed by his Christian friends, Jemayel has a stock answer. Why, he says, should he, the Christian leader of Lebanon, tie his fate to Israel and thereby spurn the Arab world, when Israel itself is set upon a course of conciliation and peace with the Arabs?

An argument both poignant and persuasive. It does not, however, persuade the more radical of his Christian friends. They do not believe in the possibility of peace and conciliation with the Moslem Arabs — not for themselves, nor for Israel.

They are convinced that the Moslem Arab ethos will never willingly acquiesce in an alien ethos existing in its midst on equal terms, with equal political rights.

They regard the Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty as a tactical, transient accommodation, not as the historic harbinger of a new epoch of pacification between Jews and Arabs. Historically, they insist, the Jews of Israel and the Christians of Lebanon are thrown together as inevitable allies in their endless fight for independent survival in a hostile environment.

This ongoing argument between Amin Jemayel and his Christian

The Begin legacy

By DAVID LANDAU

friends can perhaps provide insight for Israelis who find themselves wrestling with what to write on Menachem Begin's political epitaph: Peacemaker — or Warmonger.

Certainly the invasion of Lebanon last year, and the ill-conceived and ill-fated collaboration with the Christians there, brutally contradicted any pretensions to a strategy of peace. "We are fighting here the battle of Eretz Yisrael," then-chief of staff Rafael Eitan proclaimed, in a rare moment of honesty, to IDF soldiers besieging Beirut.

Israeli policy-makers at that time mouthed the self-same slogans that the radical Christian leaders still use in their argument with Amin Jemayel today. Slogans about "natural allies" and "the whole (Moslem Arab) world is against us."

The purpose — and it was not obscured at the time, as it is now,

retroactively — was to install the Christians under Bashir Jemayel at the helm of a "new order" in Lebanon, and to smash the PLO there as a way of cowering the Palestinians here. Hardly the spirit of Camp David.

(Hardly the same of political sagacity or realism either, but that is another matter.)

Nor can Menachem Begin now take cover behind the portly frame of Ariel Sharon. If that is what his aides are hinting at when they speak darkly of his "betrayal by those he trusted" as the reason for his profound despair — it won't wash. Perhaps Sharon was tardy in reporting to the premier on specific military moves. But there was no question of his "leading Begin by the nose" or "pulling wool over the premier's eyes" on the basic policy. The two men were of one mind on installing the Phalange, smashing the PLO — and invoking peace for Galilee as the alibi.

WARMONGER then? Is that the epitome of Menachem Begin's premiership?

It implies that Camp David was a rip-off, a confidence trick played by Begin on Sadat and Carter.

Having procured from Camp David a separate peace with Egypt, he proceeded with the *de facto* annexation of the West Bank and its Palestinian inhabitants, launching the war in Lebanon in order to crush their political leadership-in-exile, thereby the more easily to subjugate them.

At Camp David he had agreed to "a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority," "full autonomy to the inhabitants," "to replace the military government," "the principle of self-government," "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces," "the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people" — but he hadn't meant any of it.

This is really a terrible allegation — and all the more terrible if true — because it will provide ammunition against us for generations to come for the hoary calumny of trickery and sharp dealing.

Yet it is not a new allegation. It runs, by implication, between the lines of some of the biographies produced by other key figures at Camp David. In effect it is implied, too — approvingly in this case — by the Lebanese Christian leaders who seek to assure their president that Israel is not, as Jemayel believes, set on a course of true conciliation and peace with the Arabs.

It is not easy for Israelis — of

whatever political persuasion — to accept that their prime minister cheated in their name, and deliberately, cynically, concealed his unwavering determination to remain a Warmonger in the honeyed words of a Peacemaker.

Better, perhaps, to ease our individual and collective consciences, and to salvage Begin's political epitaph, by posing the post-Camp David hypotheses: had Jordan come in... had the Palestinians agreed to autonomy as a start... had the Arab "moderates" backed the process... had these things happened, the upshot of Camp David might well have been very different — despite all of Begin's verbal acrobatics and legalistic escape hatches.

None of them happened, and by 1982, the Camp David framework for a solution to the Palestinian problem was virtually a dead letter.

Menachem Begin, who had dared to risk his lifelong political credo, and was not altogether undeserving of the Nobel Prize and the world's accolades for doing so, was comically confident by 1982 that Arab intransigence had bailed him out. He reverted from Peacemaker to his role of Warmonger.

The failure of the war — and it was doomed to failure — may yet revert post-Begin Israel to the course of conciliation and peace with the Arabs. Amin Jemayel believes that we are set on that course irreversibly. Let us hope that he is right.

The writer is the diplomatic correspondent of The Jerusalem Post.

PRINCIPLES

(Continued from Page One)

start, with Labour presenting its settlement programme, based on the Ailon plan encompassing the security map that included the Jordan Rift and the Etzion Bloc, but excluding settlements in thickly populated areas. The Likud, Peres disclosed, had raised the idea of reviving old formulae, like the one adopted for Golda Meir's national unity government ("to strengthen urban and agricultural settlements in all parts of Eretz Yisrael"). However, Peres said he did not consider that relevant in 1983.

The atmosphere at the meetings was serious and frank, Peres said. Nobody sought to fog the issues.

Had he encountered signs of rationality in Likud argumentation? "Rationality does not give with the maximalist vision of the Land of Israel ideology. Irrationality, however, is to be found not in explanations but in central conclusions." As Peres had told Alignment forums — "The present situation of the government could be compared to a (one-horse) wagon stuck in the mud. The logic of a broad coalition would be to provide another horse that would help extricate the wagon from the mud. The question begging to be answered was where the pair of horses would pull the wagon; did it mean only to another bog? That was the cause of such disagreements."

The two sessions had been devoted to the settlement issue and to Lebanon, with the second session also devoted to an exchange of views on how to advance the peace process, the autonomy scheme and how best to create conditions suitable for including Jordan in the talks. The parties disagreed on the Jordanian issue, with the Likud leaning on the Camp David formula as the only basis for talks and Labour urging that Jordan be invited to talks without preconditions.

In the settlement discussion, Peres said Labour had raised the idea of a mechanism which would give both of the main coalition partners equal influence on settlement policy. The Likud had yet to give its answer.

Settlement policy, he explained, was the key to the future character of Israel and to whether an agreement was available with the Likud.

It was also the key to any future peace accord. "After all, as things stand now, settlement policies will determine how the talks with Jordan will proceed. Hence Labour has no intention of being co-opted into a government based on Herut's programme," Peres declared.

Peres was tight-lipped on various details of the talks, but from other sources it was learned that he and the rest of the Labour team — (Yitzhak Rabin, Moshe Shaleh and Haim Zadok) found themselves surprised at their own measure of harmony in presenting the party's position.

According to the sources, Peres at one stage introduced a light note into the rather emotional tone of the discussions by quoting from The Good Soldier Schweik, when Schweik spoke of meeting "five minutes after the war." Peres said to have stated: "We all know when a war starts, but never when it will end. It's vice-versa with the autonomy scheme. We all know when it is supposed to end, but not when it is due to start."

On Lebanon, the parties differ in their evaluations of the situation and on the timetable for the IDF withdrawal. Peres had not gained the impression from the talks that any member of the Likud team favoured the view current in some coalition right-wing circles that Israel should stay permanently in Southern Lebanon.

The Labour leader was bemused by Shinui criticism that Shamir's invitation to talk had been accepted. "If Labour would adopt Shinui's positions in general, we would have two MKs, like Shinui, and not 50," he quipped. Taking up such criticism, which had also emanated

from his party's left-wing and its Mafim Alignment partner, Peres declared: "I don't think that democracy can function by playing bridge (miffed). We do meet and argue in the Knesset and in such forums as the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. So why shouldn't there be a discussion at the highest possible level? We could hardly have ignored such an invitation, for we would then have been accused by the public of being snobbish, haughty or arrogant."

Peres emphasised "It has to be 'does not seek disunity,' and had to show 'that we are responsive to yearnings for unity. Each party presents its own position, but if there's the slightest chance of promoting our programme, why shouldn't we try? Talking to those with whom you disagree is what democracy is all about."

Noting that his party had in the past always responded favourably to Premier Begin's invitations to meet, Peres went on to say that "democracy is not to be found in the underground or in a Trappist monastery."

Peres emphasised "It has to be absolutely clear that we have no desire to join a government of continuity. There must be change, radical if at all possible."

Peres stated clearly that the discussions had not centred on personalities or portfolios. "Not even on Ariel Sharon?" he was asked. Peres's reply came quickly: "We don't want the discussions to be on that level, that's why we went immediately to the heart of the issues."

If the talks failed, would Shamir be able to form a long-lasting government based on 64 Knesset votes? Peres was doubtful. He pointed out that such a government would be faced with the pile of problems left unsolved by the Begin cabinet. But, he wondered, would the same government minus Begin be better equipped to solve these burning problems? "The real test is not putting the government back together again, but whether it will be able to tackle these unsolved problems. That's the issue."

Why should Labour help pull the Likud out of its current self-made difficulties? Wouldn't it be politically wiser to let them sink? Peres waxed emotional: "I don't accept that view at all. Calamity is indivisible. When it comes, it won't only hit members of one party. We don't have two states of Israel, one for the Likud and one for Labour, nor will we have two kinds of jobs. We are not after all believers in the Bolshevik credo that the worse things get, the more we benefit as a party. We believe that what's good or bad for the country is good or bad for all of us, irrespective of party affiliation. Such an attitude is not only too cynical for my taste, but it also won't pay politically."

When deciding to take up Shamir's invitation, Peres noted, Labour had gone ahead despite the danger of a split in the Alignment and in Labour itself. In Labour's internal debates three bodies of opinion had emerged — those for a national unity coalition, those for talking with the Likud, and those against. The first two categories comprised the overwhelming majority, he said, adding that not all those in Labour's executive forums who backed discussions with Shamir would vote for a broad coalition.

What of the threats of members of the leftist fringe, like Yossi Sarid, to split off if the talks succeeded? Peres replied angrily that "there can be no conditional membership of the party. We cannot hold debates with such threats hanging over us." That, he said, also applied to ultimatums from inside Mafim.

While he very much wished to see the Alignment continue and favoured doing all that was possible to maintain good comradely relations with Mafim, Peres said that the Labour Party was duty bound to determine its own policies and its own course.

READERS' LETTERS

THE GREATNESS OF BEGIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As a regular reader of The Jerusalem Post one gets used to criticism of the Likud government and in particular of Mr. Begin, some of the criticism very often bordering on the irrational. The long-winded article, "Winning at darts," by A.E. Norden (September 16) in which he makes no secret of his dislike for Mr. Begin, is a prime example of this. He allows his preconceived and slanted opinions to warp his judgement and reach illogical conclusions just to prove that he was right all along.

As a life-long admirer of Mr. Begin, I would be expected to be biased in the opposite direction and sing his praises all along the line. This would probably take even more space than Mr. Norden's nonsensical and insulting article about one of the greatest Jews of our generation. I will not do so, but quote instead two recent editorials from two major British papers, neither known, to put it mildly, for their support for Israel in the past.

The Times in its editorial of July 23 entitled "Mr. Begin's birthday," wrote the following: "The view from Jerusalem is now incomparably more healthy than it was when he first became Prime Minister six years ago. There is a formal treaty with Egypt and an informal one with Lebanon. The citizens of North Galilee are effectively out of range from Palestinian

rockets in South Lebanon. The Arab states are in disarray and Israel faces no strategic threat to her security... All in all, Mr. Begin at 70 has cause for satisfaction... he holds the strategic initiative now against his neighbours, and they know it. That is an unusual situation for Israel, an unwelcome one for the Arabs."

The Daily Express, in its editorial on Mr. Begin's resignation entitled "The iron zealot," stated the following: "Mr. Begin has taught everyone that no one threatens Israel with impunity. That is not a recipe for popularity. But Mr. Begin has never sought international acclaim. He will be content with the benediction: we did not like you, Mr. Begin, but we respect what you have achieved for your homeland."

Mr. Begin will go down in history as one of the greatest Jewish leaders of all time, not only because of the tremendous part he played in the establishment of the State of Israel, not only because he has brought it more security and a better chance of peace than ever before, but above all because this was achieved with a strong sense of Jewish pride, dignity, and a feeling for Jewish tradition. As he himself has always said: "With the help of God."

ERIC GRAUSS,
President of the Herut Movement of Great Britain

Jerusalem (London).

PROBLEMS OF THE HANDICAPPED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — As the mother of a handicapped child confined to a wheelchair, I read the article "No designs on the disabled" (Today — September 18) with great interest.

Your reporter was accurate in describing the problems of the handicapped, although they are even more frustrating and difficult than she describes. We have learned to always check access before planning a trip for our family and often are forced to choose between staying home or travelling without our handicapped son. Often we plan a trip to find that we were greatly misinformed, although people "meant well." For example, we were told that we had easy access to the Netivim caves. People were very helpful; we were able to drive up to the entrance. Only after we started down into the cave did we realize how many stairs were involved. Luckily there were strong men around to help save the situation and carry the chair back up.

We recently saw a lovely performance of "Fiddler on the Roof" at the Haifa Municipal Theatre, but could not bring our handicapped son since there is no access for wheelchairs. It was very painful to have him listen to his siblings' reports of their outing which he had

been unable to enjoy. While at the Municipal Theatre of Haifa, we were shocked to witness how the elderly were forced to climb many flights of stairs because there is no elevator or ramp. One man with a cane was barely able to reach his seat since there was no rail for him to use when he finally reached the balcony. I find this situation very offensive to human dignity. Luckily residents of Haifa have the Haifa Auditorium with easy access. Perhaps it is time to boycott the Municipal Theatre until they find a dignified manner for handicappeds to reach their seats.

I would like to draw your attention to the work being done by Palet Tours, in Haifa, enabling the handicapped and the aged to tour the country in a comfortable and dignified manner, using buses with ramps for wheelchairs, etc.

I sincerely hope that your newspaper continues to report on the problems of the handicapped. There is so much to be done.

ELKA KIRSCHENBAUM
Moshav Sde Ya'acov.

ASTROLOGY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Further to D'vora Ben Shaul's article of September 2, it should be noted that the application of astrology seems to be based on a patently fallacious premise.

The "date of birth" is fairly irrelevant to birth, whereas conception marks the creation of the embryo, the foetus and the child. How can the disciples' claim to success be justified, based as it were on such an age-old error?

Furthermore, if we do accept the para-scientific assumption of astrology, merely supported by stellar gravity and emissions, how can the fortune of an inanimate shop be dictated by the date of the store's inception, without taking into account the "horror" scopes of its owners, employees, clients, tax and municipal officials, shopbreakers and windowshoppers?

URI REMAK

Holon.

D'vora Ben Shaul comments: I asked an astrologist about this letter and was told that the idea of moment of conception is, indeed, one of the theories held and that there are those who say that therefore a horoscope is an extrapolation from that time. Another told me that the soul chooses its parents AND the moment of its birth, in keeping with its own karma. It seems that you pay your money and you take your choice.

ROAD ACCIDENT RATE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Further to D'vora Ben Shaul's article of September 2, it is accident rate in our beloved country, may I suggest that a possible way of reducing this incidence is for the authorities to ensure that all road markings — pedestrian crossings, centre and side road markings — are kept in a clearly visible condition at all times. At the moment, some of the road surface signs on our highways (and in towns) are barely visible, and with the advent of the rainy season, it is all the more imperative that this work be put in hand immediately.

Meanwhile, I wish to commend you for regularly calling on your readers to show more patience, courtesy and consideration on the roads, and I trust that you will continue to do so.

Netanya.

M. POTASH

POSTSCRIPTS

PS WITH a reported increase in the number of persons converting to Judaism in the U.S. and with other Jews seeking to enhance their basic Jewish knowledge, the Union of Hebrew Congregations (Reform) has published a new manual entitled *Introduction to Judaism: A Course Outline*.

Compiled and edited by Rabbi Stephen Einstein and Lydia Kukoff, pioneers in the field of education for Jews-by-choice, *Introduction to Judaism* serves as both a resource book and a record of personal progress in Jewish living. It uses the holidays and the life cycle to introduce the study of Jewish theology, ethics, values, tradition, history, literature and observance.

Based on experimental conversion classes conducted by the authors over the past five years, the book uses a "learn to do" approach to conversion or basic Jewish study. It offers traditional source material as well as modern, innovative practices for the celebration of the Sabbath, holy days and the various rites

of passage. Separate chapters deal with the rituals and ceremonies connected with birth, circumcision, bar and bat-mitzva, divorce and death. To assist the reader in learning to "do Jewishly," the book features songs and recipes for foods associated with the holidays and other home celebrations. L.H.

PS THE CAFE ROYAL, one of Britain's top restaurants, was on trial recently after hygiene inspectors said they found cockroaches in the kitchens, no hot water and cleanliness "well below the standard required in any food premises."

Trust House Forte Catering Ltd., owners of the Regent Street Restaurant, denied the 36 charges that were outlined in the Bow Street Magistrate's Court.

The charges stem from a visit by two inspectors in August, 1982. The court was told that cockroaches were found on nearly every floor of the seven-storey establishment, that there was no hot water because a boiler had broken down, that some chopping blocks were impregnated with grease and that some wash basins and refrigerators were dirty. The prosecutor for Westminster Borough, Donald Kerrigan, said that though the Cafe Royal had a worldwide reputation as a prestige restaurant, the inspectors "found it to be considerably wanting from the food hygiene and cleanliness point of view."

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